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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,141—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3020	500	T. Leigh..........	17th Augt.
B. * HYDASPES ..	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE......	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE...	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton......	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR.	5045	1200	A. Loggin...........	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE........	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester ...	6th Oct.
† THAMES.........	4113	800	W. A Seaton.....	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL ..	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE or BRINDISI............	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA.........	P. Mersa.........	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

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BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s.s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.

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C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 8, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,580 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 3rd August, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON.	R. C. Warden	3212	about 15th Aug.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1894.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 12th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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WANTED, a DEPUTY INSPECTOR (European), for the Quetta Cantonment Police. Salary Rs. 90 per Mensem, with Quarters and Uniform. Service non-pensionable. Preference will be given to an old Soldier, who must understand the Vernacular Language, and be well up in Police work. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Beluchistan.

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THREE Steel Lancashire BOILERS, by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., 28' by 7', double flues 2' 9", each carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

One Compound Condensing Wheel Gear Steam Engine, H. P. Cylinder 32½" and L. P. 50" Dia., Stroke 5 feet, working at 700 I. H. P., and one Oldham Willow.

Can be seen at the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY'S MILLS, at Colaba, in full working order.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

SCRAP IRON, STEEL, BRASS, AND COPPER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the Purchase of a y number out of 10 different descriptions of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, Aggregating about 122 tons, and 2 lots SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, aggregating about 4½ tons, now lying in the Loco. Depot, Jubbulpore, where the same may be viewed on application to the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all Lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a peculiarly severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."

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Prompt, Safe, and Sure.

Rs. 3 & Rs. 7.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old

C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

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CAPITAL	£2,50,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	1,2?,000
RESERVE FUND	1,10,000

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MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,

(MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE)

Can now supply

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made no Advance on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

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VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8; 8-8; 12-8; 20-0; and 50-0.

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All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING FREE.

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Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavor, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet, Re. 1.
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To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

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High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

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SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

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Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

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DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

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For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

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F. BEAUCLERK.

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HIGHLAND WHISKY.

SUPPLIED IN JARS, Containing

1, 2 & 4 Gallons.

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Rs. 12-12 per Gallon.

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This Whisky is so well known and appreciated throughout India, that further reference on our part is superfluous. To those who have not taken a trial Jar, We say "TRY ONE." Jars charged for, but FULL VALUE ALLOWED on RETURN to our Godown in good condition, less Cost of carriage only.

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LIGHT GRAVITY

PALE ALE

AND

EXTRA QUALITY

STOUT

Their Ale is in magnificent condition, bright to the last drop. The Stout is really A-1, and in London an enormous demand for it has lately sprung up.

Price per doz. qts. nett. Rs. 6 4
" " pints... " " 4 4

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BINET FILS & Co.s'
"Dry Elite," 1889 Vintage, nett ....Rs. 74

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Sparkling Saumur ...nett Rs. 36

WHISKY.

	Rs. a.
"The Old Ship" ....nett	26 8
Brodie's Rare Old, nett	36 8
The Gaelic "Old Smuggler," nett...	28 0

THE OLD CAMUSLYNIE STILL.

"Sma' Glen," 5 years old, nett.........................Rs. 26 12

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REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs. 8 0	per box
Primo de Rever	"	25	.... 6 8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring 11 12	"
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	" 9 8	"
Exquisitos	"	50	" 7 8	"
Princess as (small size)	"	50	" 5 8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	" 6 8	"
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	" 5 8	"
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	" 5 0	"
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	" 4 8	"

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES

FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR

Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;

And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.

Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,

F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell..............	" 40
Do. extra long case	" 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs. 80
Do. do. do.	" 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do.	" 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece .... Rs. 55

Ditto. ditto. Clock.................... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

Rs. 27. per doz. } The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. { Rs. 27. per doz.

Only obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO

H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,

AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,

SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent.

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 "	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1............................	4½ "	"	100
BAHADUR " 2............................	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR " 3............................	3¾ "	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS............................	4 "	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS............................	3 "	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."

"A better sixpennyworth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."

"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."

"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."

"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."

"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."

"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."

"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."

"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."

"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."

"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."

"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."

"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Lessee and Director......H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY
for a SHORT SEASON only.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST.
For the First Time in Bombay,
The Charming Musical Comedy in 3 Acts,
"MY SWEETHEART."
Prices of Admission as Usual.
Box Office now open at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1894.

NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will not be Responsible for any DEBTS incurred by the Club Caterer, M. CORENTIN.
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
WANTED, by 30th September, a 1st Class MARINE ENGINEER (B. T. C.) for Steam Tug "Richmond Crawford." Should not be more than 30 years of age or encumbered, and must live on board the Vessel. Salary Rs. 200 a month, with Rations. No other Allowances. Apply, with Copies of Certificates and Testimonials, to the
PORT ENGINEER,
Karachi.
Dated Manora, 6th August, 1894.

NEW BARODA MARKET.
TENDERS are required for 165 Tons or thereabouts of STEEL GIRDERS, JOISTS and TEES, and about 11 Tons CAST IRON COLUMNS.
The Drawings can be seen and particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Market Iron Work," will be received up to 25th Instant. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
GRAHAM R. LYNN, M.I.C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
August 9th, 1894.

NOTICE.
No. 803.
SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP BEDDING, SALOON LINEN, &c., by Contract will be received by the Undersigned through Registered Post, up to 1 o'clock P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 17TH AUGUST, 1894.
For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 9th August, 1894, or apply to the Undersigned.
P. J. FALLE,
For Resident Transport Officer.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st Aug., 1894.

FOR SALE.—(Cheap).
BEST description of Water Supply Compound Duplex PUMPING ENGINES with High Pressure Locomotive Type Boilers, in perfect order, capable of raising 17,400 Gallons per hour to a Height of 76 feet.
Cost price Rs. 23,880, but any Reasonable Offer will be accepted.
For further particulars apply to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ajmere Provincial Division, Ajmere.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W).
IN consequence of the "NARALI PURNIMA" (Hindu) Holiday, the BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th August.
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1894.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
[ESTABLISHED 1834]
FAMILY PROVISION.
A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates:—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs.	a.	p.
20	21	4	0
21	21	10	8
23	22	8	0
24	22	14	8
25	23	5	4
30	25	6	8
35	27	14	8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.
Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange.
Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.
Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.
THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—
I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Waggons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required: to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.
2. The oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.
3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.
4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon and where and by what Firms of manufacture the Oils offered have been produced.
5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.
6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.
7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertized Quantities.
8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."
By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Poona and Outstations will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Albert Edward Institute for perpetuating the MEMORY of the late SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PADAMJEE PESTONJEE, and expressing Sympathy with his Family.
All are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.
DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTEE,
COOPUSWAMY V. MUDLIAR,
FRAMJI DORABJI GHASWALA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Honorary Secretaries.
Poona, 4th August, 1894.

MADRAS RACES.
(19TH, 22ND, 24TH, AND 26TH JANUARY, 1895.)
OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 15th instant.
For Programme SEE W. I. T. C. Calendar of May 15th, No. XXV.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

IRON SAFES AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.
HEERAJI HORMUSJI ENGINEER, Iron Safe Maker and Importer of Flour Milling Machinery and Manufacturer of small and large sized Elevators, Reels, and Purifiers, Strong Single and Fire-proof Safes lined with (*Abrukh*) of all sizes and of real *Chubb's* Lock for Jewellers and Travellers.
No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, at D. R. Puudole's.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard, through Registered Post, upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on the 21ST AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply for one year by Contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES.
For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 2nd August, 1894, or Apply to the Marine Storekeeper of this Yard.
P. J. FALLE,
For Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 30th July, 1894.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Armenian Lane, on SATURDAY, the 11th Day of August, 1894, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1894, and to consider the future position of the Company.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Peroshah B. R. Mody as a Director made by the Board.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1895, and to fix his remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 11th August 1894 (Both Days inclusive).
By Order of the Board,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.
THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next. Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.
The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.
The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.
The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.
Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.
A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.
Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.
The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.
By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
SURPLUS STORES AND PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.
THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.	Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.	Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.	
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.	
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.	
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.	
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.	

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE......Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
"145, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY

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INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CAPITAL......... £3,000,000
Absolute Security Funds now exceed...... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to...... £8,003,265
FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	998,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to...... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds...... " 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,783,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN to all, including Government Servants.
WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
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SEE
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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
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WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
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FOR AUGUST, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."
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For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS', AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
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H. CHALMERS,
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Officiating Manager
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to be changed of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS.

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Quarterly......" 3

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum......Rs. 12
Half-yearly......" 6
Quarterly......" 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,242½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	100	100	10	310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	80	80	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	50	50	Rs. 50	1,305
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	10	10	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	20	20	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	25	25	7½ pr. ct	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	10	1	10 pr. ct	1
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	10	10	10 pr. ct	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	330
Kurrachee Landing	600	50	30	3	61
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	10	Nil	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 15	112
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	90
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	482½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	100	60	945
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	52
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	20½
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,1[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 10	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	575
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	415
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	3 0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Bingunghat Mill	700	500	50	4 / 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500		500	Nil	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,161
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		122½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000		000	dvd Rs. 40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil	82
Khatao Makunjee	1,030	1,030	1,000	Nil	635
Leopold	3,500	1,000	103	Nil	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	877½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr. c	152½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1,640
Mazagon	5,000	0	25	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs. 60	1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	370
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,4 0
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,3[illegible]0
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	5 0
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1 0
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	50	550
Veelshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	500	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,100	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	—	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	800	1,250	1,250	75	1,45[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct / 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.	152½
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	2[illegible]		107
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	11	207½
					190
Colaba	500	1,850	1,85	2	310
East India	350	1,000	1,00	75 dvd Nil	1,175
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—		110
Fort	515	2500		Rs. 8	1,235
French	300	51		Nil	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	1		3	451
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	460	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	377½
Mummar M...	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	130
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	490
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,911
Sind	400	1,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	25	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
				—	195
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,060

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10	
China Leaf	"	29	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-6	"
Do. do. new	"	28-7	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Dragons	"	18-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	96	
Do. 17½ do.	"	96-2	
Carolus Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	195	
Franc pieces	"	310	

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, who has had many opportunities of coming in close contact with the Khedive, describes the personal habits of his Highness in the "Strand Magazine." Mr. Cumberland writes :—"Like the Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive, from a Statework standpoint, is a hard worker. He rises every morning a little after five, and, after dressing, rides round the home farm or to the parade ground at Abbassyeh, returning to Koubbeh at half-past seven to breakfast. His breakfast is generally brief, being over in about half-an-hour, so that at eight o'clock he commences work on affairs of State, not in a merely perfunctory way, but in real earnest ; for he goes minutely into every detail of any question that comes before him, and, until this is done, nothing is either put aside or decided upon. His attention to State business lasts till noon, when he lunches with his personal suite. Luncheon over, he attends to his private correspondence, and reads the newspapers of the day, for his Highness is an omnivorous reader. From three to five he receives visits from the diplomatic corps and other officials. This over, he rides or drives until sunset, seldom failing to visit the stables, dairy, &c., at the home farm before sitting down to dinner. His Highness, like the Kaiser Wilhelm, is much given to paying surprise visits in order to see that his orders have been properly executed, and he prefers giving his orders personally instead of entrusting them to those about him. After dinner his Highness passes the evening with his Khedival mother—by-the-bye one of the most beautiful women in the East—and his sisters.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Maharani Ice Company, Armenian Lane, 3 p.m.
The Sun Mills Company, Mint Road, 3 p.m.
B. V. A. Ladies' Concert, Esplanade Hotel.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Santa Cruz.
Gymkhana Rugby Football.
Aryan Social Union, Paper, on "Female Education," will be read by Mr. Devidas P. Broker, at the People's F. Reading Room, Fort, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam.
Municipal vs. Ordnance.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Baronet.
Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay V. A. vs. Army and Navy Co-operative Society.
Ralli Brothers vs. Sir Jamsetjee P. B. Institution.
Telegraph vs. Customs.
Military Medical vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Maratha Relief Committee, Girgaum, 3 p.m.
John Bright Cricket vs. Persians.
Sir Jamsetjee P. B. Institution vs. Elphinstonians.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of London entered, and the steamer Shannon left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A ladies' concert will be held at the Esplanade Hotel, Fort, this evening, at 9 o'clock. It will be open to all members and their lady-friends.

THE BOMBAY MARATHA RELIEF COMMITTEE.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, viz., "that this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight as far as the disposal of the balance of the fund," the adjourned meeting will take place at Mr. Malap's residence, to-morrow (Sunday), at 3 p.m. The honorary secretary requests all subscribers to attend.

SEVERELY SCALDED.—A Mahomedan dyer, named Noormahomed Janmahomed, aged forty years, employed in the Adumji Peerbhoy's Workshop, at Babula Tank, was, on Thursday, dyeing some clothes, when his foot slipped, and both his legs went into a large copper vessel containing boiling water. His legs were severely scalded, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Dhunjee Cursondas, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Mint Road, was at 11 o'clock, on Thursday night, standing at the window on the second floor of the house, when he lost his balance, and fell on to the road below, a distance of about twenty-two feet. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that the injuries sustained by him were of a very trifling nature. After being treated he was allowed to go home.

OBITUARY.—A correspondent writes :—"Mr. Oomer Jamall Vuyani, J.P., a horse-dealer and commission agent, has suffered a severe loss by the death of his eldest daughter, aged seventeen years. The young lady, who died at her father's residence, "Locksley Hall," Byculla, on the 7th instant, was very accomplished, and had so endeared herself by her kindness and charity, that the poor will keenly feel her untimely death.

FIRE.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a jowlee hut, situated alongside the Police Hospital, Mazagon, and occupied by one Ittoo Narayen, a Purdesee. On an alarm being raised, the fire-brigade stations were communicated with, but before the arrival of the steamers, the hut was razed to the ground, the materials being highly inflammable. The flames originated by a small kerosine oil-lamp being knocked over by one of the Purdesees in his sleep. The damage was estimated at Rs. 100. A manual fire-engine worked for a time and extinguished the burning debris.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL.—On the first of July last, there were 44 horses, 130 bullocks, and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 41 horses, 54 bullocks, and 35 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 50 horses, 76 bullocks, and 24 dogs were discharged from the hospital. One case among horses, 2 among bullocks, and 12 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—10 horses, 17 dogs, 3 bullocks, 1 parrot, and 1 she-goat.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	After the Ball	A. Hind.
Overture	To Masaniello	Auber.
Valse	Olimps Tanze	Lanner.
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Polka	La Towe Merveilleuse	Fahrbach.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BITTEN BY A COBRA.—On Wednesday morning, at about 1 o'clock a Hindu girl, named Mooktabai, aged twelve years, residing with her father, a hamal, in the service of Mr. Nathan, was lying asleep in a room, at Ridge Road, when a large cobra bit her on the palm of her right hand. The girl's brother Babaji on hearing his sister cry, immediately ran to her, and after having tied a piece of rope round her wrist, called in one Crishna Dadu, who administered some native medicine, and also applied a couple of chickens to the wound. On a search being made, the cobra was found in an adjoining room, and was killed. The girl is making fair progress towards recovery.

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANEE JUMNABAI SAHEBA GAEKWAR.—A correspondent writes :—Her Highness Maharanee Jumnabai Saheba Gaekwar, C.I., who had been staying in Poona for the season, arrived here, with followers, &c., on Thursday afternoon, in the Gaekwaree saloon, by the Poona passenger-train. Her Highness took her supper and afterwards left for Baroda by the mail-train, to which her saloon was attached. At the station flowers and *pan-supari* were presented by her vakeels, Messrs. Malap and Dhap. While in Poona her Highness visited Alundee, and feasted Brahmins there. The learned Shastrees and Vedic Brahmins received large gifts and cash. The Poona gentlemen were treated to a "hurree kirtan" party at her residence.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of July, 1894. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

	Line		As.	Nos.
		Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Special	Line	Down	1½	D173374
Red	"	Up	1	E059809
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Special	"	Down	2	C630546
Yellow	"	Up	1½	C643849
Special	"	Down	1½	D233988
"	"	"	1½	D225515
"	"	"	1	L673324
"	"	Up	1	J220750
Green	"	"	1	H352694
"	"	"	1	H341239
"	"	"	1	H319440
Yellow	"	Down	1	G882898
Lavender	"	"	1	F128891
"	"	"	1	F106644
"	"	Up	1	E816052
Blue	"	"	1	E210694
Special	"	Down	½	D673759

EXCITING RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—Esoob Kara and sixteen others were, yesterday, placed, at the instance of Inspector Holdway, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house at Khoja Street, and the rest together with the first, with gaming therein with dice and money, on Thursday afternoon. Acting upon information previously received Inspector Holdway, in company of Constable Mayers, proceeded to a house at Khoja Street, at 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. As soon as the police officers entered the gambling room, accused Nos. 16 and 17 jumped out of the window on to the ground below with the result that the former sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and the latter a simple fracture of the same. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, while the rest of the accused who were arrested in the room, were taken to the police chowkey. The keeper, an old offender, was fined Rs. 50, and the others, with the exception of the last two, were fined Rs. 5 each. The case against the last two was remanded, as they were unable to attend the court on account of the injuries they had sustained.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Khatao Purshotam, a muccadum, at present out of employ, residing at Holi Chuckla, Fort, after having tied a big stone round his neck and another round his waist, jumped into a well on the Esplanade, near the Bombay Gymkhana, yesterday morning, with the intention of committing suicide. A policeman who happened to pass by on observing this rash act immediately ran to the well and gallantly jumped in with a view to rescuing the drowning man. The latter resented this interference and threatened to strike the sepoy over the head with one of the stones. Fortunately, a couple of townsmen arrived at the well, and rendered assistance to the policeman, who with some difficulty, succeeded in extricating the man from his perilous position—a little worse for the attempt beyond a good ducking. On an inquiry, it was discovered that protracted illness combined with monetary difficulty, had driven the man to make this attempt to destroy himself. The accused Khatao was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The magistrate sentenced him to a day's nominal imprisonment and ordered him to be handed over to his brother-in-law for safe custody.

DEATHS FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Dhugdoo Narayen, a mendicant, aged fifty years. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st instant deceased went to a shop on Carnac Road, and while getting on to the shop board, his foot slipped, and he fell down, striking his head against the board and sustaining a slight cut on the left eyebrow, which was then bleeding. Some household remedies were applied and the mendicant appeared to be quite well for some days. On Thursday morning, he was attacked with lock-jaw, when he was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the spasms continued with severity until his death, which took place at half-past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.—Another coroner's inquest was held immediately afterwards at the same place on the body of Gunoo Nathoo, a tinman, aged thirty-five years, residing with his father, at Bhandaree Street. About two months ago, at 6 p.m., the deceased, on returning home from his work, showed his father his left ankle, which he said he had sprained while walking along the road. The father fomented the ankle for three or four days, but as the swelling did not decrease, he applied on it some "marking nuts." Five or six days subsequently the nuts produced an ulcer, rendering the deceased quite unable to walk. On Thursday morning, symptoms of tetanus supervened, when he was removed to the hospital, where he died, at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN MOTHER AND SON.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Caderbhai Noorbhai, a young Borah, appeared to answer charges of criminal trespass, mischief, using abusive language, and assault preferred against him by Ruttonbai, his step-mother. Mr. Balkrishna, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Complainant owned a chawl at Bhendy Bazaar, a bequest from her deceased husband. The accused, about two months ago, went to this chawl, and quarrelled with the tenants. The latter being annoyed quitted the chawl, and this resulted in a loss of income to complainant. Mr. Kapadia submitted that the charges preferred against the defendant were not sustainable as the ownership of the chawl was not finally decided. Two suits were pending in the civil court, and counsel expected that decision would be given in favour of his client. Mr. Balkrishna contended that it was hardly right on accused's part to molest the tenants and thus cause injury to complainant or commit trespass in a building which was not proved to be his own property. The magistrate expressing an opinion that the dispute had better be settled out of court, Mr. Kapadia undertook on behalf of his client that complainant would, in future, not have any further cause to complain against his client. The court, thereupon, allowed Mr. Balkrishna to withdraw the charge.

GOA NEWS.—Mr. A. A. Barbosa Vianna, District Judge of Quepem, has arrived from Portugal, and taken charge of his appointment.—In accordance with the regulations, his Grace the Patriarch Archbishop has been appointed President of the Provincial General Council, and the Chief Secretary, Vice-President.—Mr. Marques Pereira, Professor of the Lyceum, has been appointed member of the Provincial General Council for the current year.—Mr. Manoel Antonio d'Abreu, First Class Commissioner, has been decorated with a silver medal for his exemplary behaviour.—His Excellency the Governor-General before leaving Goa issued three orders, dated 30th July, in which the services of Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Navarro de Andrade, Secretary to the Public Treasury, and all the directors, chiefs, and public functionaries have been duly acknowledged.—A telegram from the Lisbon Minister communicated to the Governor-General that by a decree of the 28th July, his Excellency was appointed honorary A.-D.-C.-in-waiting to his Majesty the King.—Mr. J. J. Fernandes Arez has been appointed Commissary-General of the Abkari and Customs Departments, Mr. M. A. deSa, his First Assistant, and Mr. C. D. D'Almeida Arez, Second Assistant, to be posted as chief of the Customs House at Marmagoa.—Officers on sick-list will not be permitted to draw acting allowance of their appointments for more than ten days. The Librarian of the *Bibliotheca de Nova Goa* receives a parting tribute of praise from the Governor-General for the meritorious report he has published, recommending the same praiseworthy zeal in favour of the institution.—The work of cleaning the city by Municipal authorities is acknowledged to be badly managed. It is now proposed that the work should be done by private contract.—There are different versions why the ex-Governor-General left India so soon. It is reported that his Excellency was willing to remain another two years, but the Ministers were not willing to continue an administration in which Senhor Raphael de Andrade took no part. Senhor Taborda, the Chief Secretary, has been entrusted with the administration until the arrival of the new Governor-General.

QUARRELS BETWEEN MADRASEES AND GOANESE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Cobb and Inspector Hurst charged five Madrasees, named Anthony Phillips Joseph, an assistant bandmaster in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, Berty Phillips Joseph, a carriage examiner, employed in the same railway company ; Solomon Phillips Joseph, a painter, also in the same company, Thomas Phillips Joseph, having no employment, and Arrackum Joseph, the wife of the first accused, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with rioting at Dadur Road, yesterday morning.

It appears that, about 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, the five accused, who are members of one family, and who live in a chawl, at Dadur Road, commenced pelting stones at the rooms of the opposite chawl, occupied by a number of Goanese, on account of some ill-feeling that had been existing between them for some days past. The cause of the quarrel, Mr. Cobb stated, was that about fourteen days ago the accused got up a dance, and when it was going on, some of the Goanese, living opposite, laughed at the women attending it. This exasperated the Madrasees, and they ultimately chose the method of retaliation described above. As the pelting was continued a long time, the Goanese were unable to leave their rooms to attend to their respective works. However, one of the Goanese, who managed to leave the chawl, proceeded to Inspector Hurst's place at Parel, and apprised that officer of the matter. Mr. Hurst at once went to the chawl, and asked the five accused persons who were then pelting stones at their antagonists' residence, to desist from doing so. As they refused to obey this order, Mr. Hurst put the first accused, who is the father of accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and the fourth accused under arrest. The accused Nos. 2 and 3, seeing their father and brother arrested, ran upstairs and came down in a moment armed with two drawn sword bayonets, and commenced flourishing them. The inspector called on them to throw down their weapons, but as they would not listen to him, he let go the accused Nos. 1 and 4, who were under arrest, and made a general rush at all of them. As the accused still persisted, Mr. Hurst made use of his stick with the result that Nos. 2 and 3 sustained injuries on their head, and all of them immediately beat a hasty retreat in their chawl. Mr. Hurst then entered their room, and with the assistance of a few Goanese arrested the five accused.

The magistrate, after recording the evidence of Mr. Hurst, postponed the case, to enable the police to bring witnesses, and admitted the accused to bail.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lord Tenterden, Cashmere
Mr P M Hall, Cashmere
a Major Beckham, Poona
a Col H C Fox, Amraoti
Mr S Cohn, England
a Mr F T Wood "
a Mrs Beckham "
a Mr and Mrs Quinnell, England
a Mr J Parker, England
a Mr S Piggott "
a Mr S Andrews "
a Rev W W Baillie, C P
a Mr C Andenvald, Penang
a Mr S Ellensohn, Penang
a Mr S O'Byrne, Assam
a Mr B H Lenmann, Poona
a Lieut C B Clery, Poona
a Major J W Hogge, Ferozepore
a Mr S O Parsons, Burmah
a Mr and Mrs H Buckridge, Bangalore
a Mr J R Honeyford, Poona
a Mr A McMullen, Patiala
a Mr G W Bryan, Patiala
a Capt Kennett, China
a Mr and Mrs C Gregory
Lieut W Scott, Satara
a Mr H J Landon, Karachi
a Lieut R B Boyd, Satara
a Major Lloyd, R E, London
a Mr A Chatterton, London
a Mr J H Cox, London
a Mr R W L Toos "
a Mr S Russell, Japan
a Mr C Monckton "
a Miss Russell, M D, Poona
Mr G F Dillon, Mussoorie
a Capt W Mead, Poona
Col W Peat, Bhopal
a Rev Browne, Nagar
Capt Powell, Chilas
a Lieut C H Wood
Rev and Mrs J Bell, Deesa
Mr J McManus, Burmah
Mr A R Bonus, I C S, Dharwar
Mr J Lushington, Dharwar
Mrs I C S Davies, Hardoi
Mr A Cadell, I C S, Naini Tal
Mr and Mrs C Kirkpatrick, Delhi
Major Stuart, R H A, Bangalore
Surg-Major Ferguson, Poona
Dr M Barnhart, M D, Madras
Capt and Mrs Gimblett, Poona
a Mr M A A Baig, C S, Poona
a Mr W Partridge, Rutlam
Mr H Vere, Bombay
Capt and Mrs J Mathias, Bombay
Mr S Dhanijkhan, Bombay
Mr Ashjikhan, Bombay
Mr H B Smith "
Mr C W Carson "
Mr J Gyles, R N "
Mr J H Robinson "
Mr J Ferguson "
Mr E W Noble "
Mr J Neilson "
Mr and Mrs G F Whiddett, Bombay
Mr W H Marks, Bombay
Mr N Mitchell "
Rev A R Watson "
Mr C Nesbit "
Mr and Mrs W Davies, Bombay
Mr and Mrs W F Hamilton, Bombay
Mr C Newbourne, Bombay
Mr J J Gazdar, B L, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked thus (*a*).

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 9.

10 p.m.	80 9

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	81·0

AT the Old Hall, Lincoln's-inn, on July 10, Mr. Francis Maclean, one of the Masters in Lunacy, at length concluded the inquiry into the mental condition of Miss Ann Katherine Felicie Mason, a middle-aged spinster lady, possessing a considerable private fortune, and the daughter of a Lincolnshire incumbent, since deceased. The court was cleared for the evidence of the respondent, which was taken in camera. In summing up to the jury, the learned Master remarked that in this case there was an entire absence of those mutual recriminations which only too frequently occurred at such inquiries, and which were always of a most painful character. It had struck him as a remarkable feature in the case that Miss Mason's relatives should, during so many years, believing her to be of unsound mind, allow her to wander about, and not find her a home. The letters written by the respondent showed that she entertained a constant fear of a wish on the part of her relatives to place her in an asylum. The jury, after an absence of a quarter of an hour, found that Miss Mason was incapable of managing her own affairs, but was capable of managing herself, and was not dangerous to others. Thus ends what has come to be known as the Strange Lunacy Case.

NEAR Noventa Vicentina, in the Venetian province, an elephant, which was being exhibited at a fair, showed signs of excitement for several days, and, the other day, when its master, Carl Bauer, a German, approached it in order to clean it, the animal seized him in its trunk, dashed his brains out against the wall of the stable, and then, casting him on the ground, opened his body with one of its tusks, and disembowelled him with its trunk. The people of the little town were struck with horror, but succeeded in giving the elephant three loaves of bread containing strychnine, which killed the infuriated animal.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALA DANSANG AND RUPA RAMA.

THE two accused appealed from a decision of Mr. M. P. Kharaghat, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 28th April last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ganpat S. Rao, appeared for the accused ; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with committing the murder of Bhania Bhavania, early on the morning of the 9th March last, in causing his death by pressing a stick against his throat with intention to cause his death. The father of the deceased, an old man of seventy, is a jogi by caste, the caste being inferior to that of the accused Kala. About forty years ago, Bhavania ran away with Fulji, a widowed sister of Kala, who was then a boy of ten or twelve years. About two months before the day of the offence, the 9th March last, Bhavania came back to Bherai with his two sons and their wives, and began to live there permanently as before. On the morning of the 9th March, the deceased left for Dholka, having with him a ferruled stick and a bundle containing half a maund of rice, but no money. He was expected to return in the evening as usual, but did not. The next day search was made for him, but he could not be found. A report was then made to the police. The mukhi of the village in consequence of information received, sent for the two accused. The first accused was not at home, but the second, on meeting the mukhi, made a confession stating that he and the first accused had killed the deceased. He pointed out the corpse, which had been buried on the bank of the Khari river, about a mile from the village. The first accused was also brought there and assisted in digging out the corpse. He produced the ferrule of the stick belonging to the deceased, from a spot near the roots of a babul tree on the bank of the village tank. The first accused, in his confession made to a second-class magistrate, said that he had got very angry with the deceased, as he and his father and brother, whenever they met him, used to twist their moustaches and say to him "what can you do ? If you like, leave the village yourself." That therefore on the morning in question, he lay in wait for the deceased at the tank ; that he was assisted by the second accused and one Jhuja ; that they threw the deceased on his back, and putting his own stick across his throat, they pressed it down, each from either extremity, with their feet ; that in consequence, the deceased died ; that they carried the corpse and hid it in rice straw; and that the same night, after sleeping there, he and the second accused carried the corpse to the bank of the river, and there buried it in a hole. Differing from the assessors, the Joint Sessions Judge convicted the two accused of murder; but considering that the condition in which the body was reported to have been found was to some extent inconsistent with the way in which the deceased was said to have been killed, Mr. Kharegha: thought it would not be right to inflict "an irreversible punishment" ; and he therefore passed a sentence upon each accused of transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine in delivering the decision of court, said: In a long and able judgment, the learned Joint Sessions Judge gives his reasons for holding it so highly probable that the two prisoners, Kala and Rupa, killed Bhania as to induce him to convict them both of murder contrary to the opinion of the two assessors. The judge, for reasons in which we concur, treats the evidence of the two eye-witnesses, Kasla and Balla, as untrue, and also discredits that of the village mukhi; and points out other important discrepancies. On these considerations he has refrained from passing capital sentences. The convictions are based on the conduct of the prisoner Rupa in pointing out the place, where the dead body was to be found. This was on the 11th March last, the deceased Bhania having been last seen by his wife early on the 9th March before dawn. Also on the confessions made to the second-class magistrate on the afternoon of the 12th March. At the hearing of the appeal yesterday, the arguments have been chiefly addressed to these points, the learned Government pleader having refrained from reliance on the evidence which the judge treated as untrue. On the view of the evidence taken by the judge, in which we concur, it must be inferred that before Rupa took the village mukhi on the 11th March to the place on the river side where the body was found buried in its clothes, the false witness Kasla had come forward ; and if, as is probable, this was in consequence of some corrupt conspiracy in which the mukhi had joined or by which he and the police were deceived, it is very possible that Rupa may have thought his case hopeless, and so was induced to make admissions and also act as if he were one of the murderers. There does seem to have been a conspiracy to bring false evidence, as appears from the fact that Balla also came forward pretending to be an eye-witness, and that Jivio, the brother of the deceased, gives what seems to be false evidence about the latter sleeping outside the house on the night of the 8th March and being seen starting for Dholka before the dawn. There was a delay of some hours in the digging out of the body, in order that the police who had come to the village, might bring the prisoner Kala to the spot. The next day, the 12th March, the chief constable sent the two prisoners to the magistrate at Kathavada in custody of the head constable ; and their confessions were recorded that afternoon. Kathavada is only a mile or two nearer the village than Kaira, to which place the corpse had been sent, and to which the prisoners were to go in order to appear before the magistrate who had jurisdiction to inquire into the case. This court has laid down in Reg. vs. Vahala, 7 Bombay H. C. R., 56 CC, that "the practice of taking prisoners before magistrates not having jurisdiction in the case for the purpose of getting a confession recorded is not generally desirable." There seems to have been no good reason why the prisoners were not sent at once to the committing magistrate at Kaira, who might at once have begun the inquiry as by that time all the evidence had been obtained except such as lay at the magistrate's doors. However, the magistrate of the second-class recorded the two prisoners' confessions at great length ; and with obvious anxiety to give them full opportunity of speaking without fear or hope of favour. Up till that moment they had been in custody of the police, and doubtless aware that the eye-witnesses were going to testify against them, and that their own conduct about the pointing out of the body, the previous afternoon, would weigh against them. In the course of the confession of Kala an incident occurred, which shews that the police had tutored him to say that he carried a danti, a weapon of offence, to the murder. Although both strongly asserted their own and each other's guilt, in spite of this disclosure, they retracted these statements on the first opportunity allowed them by the committing magistrate, before whom they came on the 16th March, but who at once adjourned till the 26th on account of other criminal cases. On the 27th both prisoners repudiated their confessions. These confessions make no mention of the eye-witnesses ; neither does the Punchnama. The "modus operandi" of the murder is a possible one ; but not, in our opinion, probable. If it be admitted that there was a conspiracy or endeavour in the village to procure the conviction of the prisoners by foul means, it is probable that improper artifices were employed on their minds as well as on those of witnesses ; and as it is impossible to gauge the effect where once such a cause comes in, we do not think the retracted confession and other admissions form a safe basis for convicting. Boghu says that Jivio named Kala to the mukhi on the evening of the 10th as the man he suspected. The mukhi denies this. But it is not is easy to suppose that Jivio did nothing on the 10th ; and there are difficulties also in believing the story about the murder occurring so close to the village and the body being kept concealed close by till midnight of the 10th, without anyone getting scent of it. Whatever the circumstances of the death may have been the court is unable to give credence to the evidence for the prosecution or to act upon the retracted confessions ; and, therefore, reverses the convictions and sentences and acquits and discharges the prisoners.

The court, for the reasons given in the above judgment, reversed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon, the accused, and directed that they be discharged.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

37-94—In person—Mahomed Abdool Guni vs Hajee Ibrahim Mahomed and others.
38-94—In person—Shek Oomer bin Shumsoodin Damasker and another vs Shek Hoosein alias Bawa Shek bin Shabuddin and other.
39-94—In person—Joseph Manuel Lobo vs Joseph Gerson de Cunha and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

402-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Moolj and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 9.

Duffin, Capt, Bo, K O Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

AUGUST 10.

Hatherell, Capt, 22nd Bo I, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Bedford, Lt, 14th B L, on leave, from Jullunder.
Gobbett, Surg-Lt, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Cuttock.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 9.

Wright, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Simla.
Kellie, Capt, Ms, 2nd M I, on leave, to Conoor.

AUGUST 10.

Nathan, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Leniter, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Bentinck, Lt, Bengal, 4th Lanc H C, on leave, to England,
Vanrenen, Capt, 8th B C on leave, to England.
Gabbett, Surg, Lt, Ms I M I, on leave, to England.
Scott, Lt, Bo attached 10th B I, on leave, to Satara.
Bedford, Lt, 14th B I, on leave, to England.
Peat, Col, Bo Lt Cavl, to England.
Morison, Lt Col, Ms, R Scots, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th August, 1894.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th.

The following drills will be held as stated below :—

Cathedral High School, at 8-45 p.m. on Tuesday 14th and Thursday 16th—Squad-drill.

Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Wednesday 15th—Bayonet and firing exercise.

Head-Quarters, at 5-45 p.m. on Thursday 16th—Sword exercise for Officers.

22nd Bombay Infantry Line, from 7 to 9 a.m., on Friday 17th Revolver practice for Officers and Sergeants.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Riding School every morning until further notice, Tuesdays excepted. All other members are invited to attend.

2. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range this afternoon.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A PRIEST professing Anarchist opinions has been discovered in France, at Auxerre. The case of President Carnot's assassin was being discussed at a cafe in that town, and everybody was denouncing the villain in no very measured terms, with the exception of the Cure Moreau, of Molesmes, who was present. On being challenged to say what he thought on the subject, Moreau said—"Santo Caserio's blow with the dagger was a fine one." The words were reported to the police, and the offending priest was invited to explain them to the Procureur of the Republic. So far from denying that he had used the language attributed to him, Moreau gloried in it. No proceedings will be taken against him. The Procureur was content to let him go with a caution, but he will be subject to police surveillance.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	62 27	49 70	50 58	44 11
Friday, Aug. 10th	0 15	0 23	0 21	0 7
Total	62 42	49 93	50 79	44 18
Total fall to August 10th, 1893	66 37	55 72	51 33	52 79
Total fall to August 10th, 1892	48 74	43 74	42 28	42 79

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·461	W	1	92·0	80·4	71	...	13·42	−3·77
Agra	29·5[illegible]0	S W	6	96·6	80·2	83	0·02	8·73	−8·06
Cawnpore	29·577	W	4	89·3	76·1	97	2·41	26·12	...
Allahabad	29·549	W NW	3	8[illegible]·6	77·3	98	0·72	34·36	+13·36
Jhansi	29·558	S S W	3	93·6	[illegible]0·2	83	0·06	22·92	+0·65
Jacobabad	29·428	S S E	8	105·4	81·6	73	...	0·15	−2·82
Karachi	29·533	W S W	16	87·0	77·8	88	..	18·63	+13·96
Jeypore	29·561	W S W	7	95·1	78·9	72	..	12·62	−2·44
Ajmere	29·565	W	12	88·9	76·6	80	..	14·30	+2·03
Deesa	29·603	W S W	12	91·8	74·5	78	..	16·19	−0·01
Ahmedabad	29·647	S W	4	92·7	77·6	79	...	33·88	...
Bhuj	29·588	S W	13	87·4	75·9	80	..	26·24	+16·37
Rajkot	29·636	S S W	12	83·4	74·7	82	...	44·53	+24·27
Veraval	29·653	W S W	15	83·0	77·8	89	0·05	24·50	...
Neemuch	29·628	S W	13	89·7	73·7	92	0·02	14·88	−2·40
Indore	29·652	W	6	86·5	72·1	84	..	16·01	−2·41
Saugor	29·602	W S W	2	86·3	75·1	92	0·03	43·96	+15·96
Jubbulpore	29·610	W S W	2	84·9	72·6	87	0·40	31·59	−1·79
Hoshangabad	29·633	S W	2	83·3	76·7	87	...	29·33	−2·99
Khandwa	29·657	W	8	89·2	76·8	80	...	23·64	+6·60
Raipur	29·605	W S W	5	85·8	75·1	92	0·51	33·75	+3·71
Nagpur	29·633	S W	6	85·4	73·1	90	1·58	25·20	−1·75
Amraoti	29·648	W NW	4	88·6	75·8	75	...	25·66	+5·83
Akola	29·653	W	8	87·0	76·8	80	...	19·51	+0·27
Surat	29·667	W S W	M	90·9	78·1	87	...	36·48	+5·64
Malegaon	29·661	W S W	11	90·2	72·6	70	...	8·87	−1·52
Bombay	29·721	W	12	86·8	77·7	85	0·09	43·93	−6·66
Poona	29·732	W S W	9	83·6	70·9	80	...	12·41	−0·47
Aurangabad	29·713	W S W	3	89·8	71·2	71	...	8·29	...
Sholapur	29·753	S W	8	87·7	71·5	77	...	5·40	−5·69
Ratnagiri	29·762	W NW	7	83·4	74·9	87	0·89	74·86	−0·88
Belgaum	29·796	W	7	76·8	67·8	95	0·17	33·26	+5·26
Goa	29·794	N W	9	80·1	75·4	95	3·00	70·77	...
Karwar	29·822	W S W	3	81·2	75·1	86	2·55	72·30	−12·95
Mangalore	29·862	W NW	2	78·3	72·9	95	6·21	88·70	+10·53
Calicut	29·876	Calm	7	78·3	73·6	94	3·21	73·91	+4·67
Cochin	29·884	W	F	83·2	73·7	93	0·63	44·89	−10·24
Bangalore	29·843	W	7	81·7	66·8	95	0·27	8·74	−0·79
Secunderabad	29·721	W NW	3	86·1	70·4	86	0·32	7·82	−6·07
Masuliptm.	29·641	W NW	6	96·6	78·6	79	0·19	7·44	−5·63
Bellary	29·786	W	10	89·4	73·4	70	...	3·60	−0·72
Cuddapah	29·763	W	...	93·6	75·8	85	0·08	13·19	+3·06
Madras	29·752	W	7	96·5	77·0	74	...	6·82	−0·65
Coimbatore	29·827	S	6	89·9	71·3	68	...	1·44	−1·82
Trichinopoly	29·799	W S W	12	101·1	78·8	60	..	3·81	−0·34
Negapatam	29·793	W S W	11	101·1	78·8	60	..	0·51	−4·73
Colombo	29·896	S W	10	84·0	77·0	78	...	13·98	−0·08
Aden	29·709	S E	14	89·3	77·4	73	...	0·07	−0·10

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.=0·15 (61·93) ; G. T. H.=0·28 (49·70) ; St. G. H.=0·21 (50·79) ; C. P.=0·09 (43·93).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Delhi and Surat and has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are *moderately* steep. Winds are southerly to south-easterly at Jacobabad and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Malegaon. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Ajmere, and 16 at Veraval and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Malegaon, Hoshangabad, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Jeypore, Jhansi and Agra, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (6·21"), Calicut (3·21"), Goa (3·00"), Karwar (2·55") and Cawnpore (2·41"), over an inch at Nagpur (1·58"), and light to moderate showers at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Veraval, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about one and a half times steeper than usual ; conditions are, hence, favourable for rain on the whole coast. In all other districts, except Sind, local scattered showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in North-West India. The fall is greatest in West Punjab where the pressure now is two-tenths below the normal. Winds are increasing in the Sind and Kathiawar coasts. They are light in the Konkan coast, and Bombay reports the sea to be smooth. Heavy rain continues to fall in the West Coast. Mangalore reports six inches ; Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Marmagoa, each three inches. Showers have fallen in some parts of the Deccan, but rainfall is now light. Bijapur reports three-quarters of an inch ; and Hyderabad (Deccan), one-third of an inch. Pressure has given way briskly locally in South and Central Bengal, and strong winds are blowing at the head of the Bay. Heavier and more general rain has fallen in Bengal and Burma during the past twenty-four hours, and heavy local rain in some parts of the North-West Provinces. Lucknow and Roorkee report three inches ; Cawnpore, two ; elsewhere in the North-West Provinces the rainfall yesterday was light. Weather conditions are more disturbed, and favour an increasing rainfall at the head of the Peninsula, the Gangetic Plain, and Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 9th August.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·686
Temperature of the Air	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·0
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·822
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW.
Movement: Wind in 24 hours*	236
Fall of Rain	0·07
Total fall during month	0·86
" " year	44·18
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 10th Aug.	0·04

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 12.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Missa Cœlestis.—Hymns 478, 311 part 2 ; and 547.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 176, 285 and 24. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Cannon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 296, 161 and 139. Psalm 67.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 3 part 2 ; 221 and 230.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 169, 198 and 179.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 236 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 222, and 26.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 512, 319 and 463.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.—Hymns 142, 535 and 225.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Byculla, Marathi).
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.
4-30 p.m.—Mr. C. Pemberton.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral) ; Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) ; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw. Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 176 and 276.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 267, 273 and 32.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. R. Institute Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church Fort.
Psalm 86 (6-11) tune 93.
Hymns 196 Part II. ; 246 2nd tune.
Anthem—"Cast thy burden on the Lord."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Grant Road Church.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. G. J. Stone.
6 p.m.—Pastor by T. M. Hudson.
Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Pastor H. A. Crane.
Mazagaon Church.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by N. A. Collins.

RECENT INDIAN VERSE.

"LAYS of Ancient India," by Romesh Chunder Dutt (Kegan Paul), writes a reviewer, is a sort of golden treasury of Hindu literature, as translated by a native gentleman, who has a full, though by no means an elegant, acquaintance with our tongue. He does not pretend to exhaust the subject. The most copious literature in the whole world, and the one that has perhaps been longest in existence, cannot yield much of its treasure in a collection of little more than two hundred pages. The author is content to give us a few specimens of each of the great periods, "something of the freshness and simplicity of the Vedic Hymns, the sublime and lofty thought of the Upanishads, the unsurpassed beauty of Buddhist precepts, and the incomparable richness and imagery of the later or classical Sanscrit poetry." This is an ambitious scheme, for the first period alone covers the five or six centuries from 2000 to 1400 B.C. Of the 1,028 hymns of the Rig Veda, there are fourteen here. This period shows a childlike and simple faith in the gods, and a belief that the devout have only to ask and to have—in progeny, cattle and wealth, and especially in aid to them, as Arians, in their still doubtful struggle with the black aborigines of the Punjab. This is how they sang in that youth of the world—

I sing the lay our fathers knew,—
How Indra mighty Vritra slew !
He pierced the rain-cloud in his might,
And gave us water, copious, bright !
The joyous mountain stream rolled swiftly by,
For Indra cleared for them the rocky way!

The last two lines, it will be observed, are not very happy as verse ; and the best that can be said for the other efforts of the author is that they are creditable only to one who has but an acquired knowledge of our idiom. As literature they leave much to be desired. The author's most serious difficulties might have been avoided if he had given all his versions in the best prose at his command. Verse is not his strong point. Moreover, it is rarely a good medium for the rendering of other verse. There is too close a connection between the thought and the words in a great original to give the most fortunate of translators much hope of achieving the double event.

Though Indra, the most vigorous and, in a sense, the most beneficent of the gods, held the foremost place in public opinion, there is reason to believe that Varuna, the holiest, was nearer to the heart of the race, that goodness in fact appealed more than power to the popular affections. Here is a fragment of the hymn to Varuna, god of the sky :

Glorious King of Righteousness !
Thy seat is in ethereal space !
Thy radiance dwells in skies above,
And thence descends on us in love.
Mighty monarch of the upper skies !
Protect your humble worshippers from high !

The dawn, in its personification as a beautiful woman, is one of the loveliest conceptions of the Rig Veda. There are no hymns, says the translator, more truly poetical than those dedicated to this personification, and there is nothing more charming to be found in the lyrical poetry of any ancient nation. In one of the hymns the goddess is invoked as—

Beauteous daughter of the sky !
Hold thy ruddy light on high !
Grant us wealth and grant us day,
Bring us food with morning's ray :
White-robed goddess of the morning sky !
Bring us light,—let night's deep shadows fly !

The second or epic period covers four to five hundred years, from 1400 to about 1000 B.C. To this belong the Upanishads, which show how the nature worships of the Rig Veda developed into the worship of nature as God. Among the passages from the Upanishads we have the following on Brahman, or the universal soul, which surely must have in the original a far greater dignity, force, and beauty of expression than it has in this rendering :

He is Life,—Intelligence pure !
He is Truth and He is light !
His soul pervades the universe,
Like ether,—escapes our mortal sight !
From Him alone all works proceed,
All wishes and all feelings spring,
Serene and calm, He never speaks,
But in Himself holds everything !

The third period, from 1000 B.C. to the time of Alexander the Great, the period that includes the birth of Gautama Buddha, is that of the Buddhist Scriptures and of the literature and thought which inspired the author of the "Light of Asia." This is one of the ten moral precepts from the Dhammapada :

Hate for hatred if ye render,
Hatred lives and mortal strife,
Love return for bitter hatred,
Hatred dies, and sweet is life !

Other translated verses enjoin meekness, long suffering, and, in short, many of those noble truths which, as the author observes, were preached 500 years after in Palestine by another Teacher. The fourth period, from B.C. 320 to A.D. 500, includes the age when Buddhism prevailed in India side by side with the older creed. The fifth and last is the period of the Puranas, and this alone contains a perfect galaxy of great poets. The Indian drama, according to our author, is even richer than Indian poetry, but all reference to this has been omitted in the present collection. This may serve to show that even a set of elegant extracts from such a literature might almost become a library in itself.

The Cross of Sorrow by William Akerman (George Bell and Sons) is a tragedy in five acts in blank verse, and in the Elizabethan manner. The author, whose first venture it is, is quite aware of the risk of it and of the altitude of his own ambition in the design to include dramatic diction, situation, and literary pretension in an acting play. But he knows that to-day can only answer for itself, and he hopes that some more auspicious to-morrow may bring us back again to the taste of our own classical period. The following is a fair specimen of one of his sustained passages :—

Heaven hath done well to hide this moon away,
That is the emblem of inconstancy ;
But for these myriad sparks of fire, these stars
That are love's own particular ambassadors,
Into what region is their banishment,
That they, with all the world, abandon me ?
I had entreated them to stoop and peep
Behind yon casement, where, with weeping eyes,
Irene watches, and beseech of her
To look down on her lover ! Eyes that ache for me,
Weep ye no more, and if your mistress chide you,
Say that I come to plead my cause with her.
Tell her each throb of life that stirs within her,
Each pulse of love, beneath my soul's embrace
Shall find a thousand tongues to be my witness
My honour is unshaken. Come then, night,
Out with these lamps, and bury this the earth
In merest darkness, I am not dismayed,
For here within me burns so bright a flame,
Heaven's matchless fires are cold and dim beside it ;
Here is not darkness, but a flood of light,
Here is not night, but the full glare of day.
For in yon casement her pale taper shines,
And in yon shrine my saint her dwelling hath !

To-morrow must do him justice. He has produced a readable play. Of its acting merits it is well nigh impossible for anyone but a manager to judge. And even a manager, as we have seen again and again, may be easily at fault in reasoning merely from his manuscript.

Scottish Pastorals and Ballads and other poems, by Alexander Falconer (Hodge and Co., Glasgow), is dedicated to the Glasgow Ballad Club. The dedication itself has something pleasantly suggestive of the union of good taste and conviviality. The "other poems" occupy a more conspicuous place in the collection than the Scottish Pastorals. The blackbird receives a tribute which has been too long delayed in favour of the nightingale and the lark.

Whence this delicious burst of thine,
This Summer ditty ? Is't a charm
Won from a draught of southern wine,
Luscious and warm,
Say, half divine,
Wherewith to get thee a fond valentine ?

The nightingale, however, is not left unnoticed, nor is the cuckoo, and indeed their praise is almost imposed by custom on writers of verse. They are bracketed as—

Joy of the Gods !—a draught divine !—
Twinkling with glow of flaming skies,
And consecrate above all wine,
To bring new worlds before my eyes.

But Scotland will find a place even in this song before it is done.

The same unwonted call that thrilled
Arcadian hearts, and touched to tears
Stern Grecian warriors, had filled
With rapture-stirring sound my ears :
The same as charmed the Troubadour
Beneath his rich Provencal skies ;
As still on Scottish mead and moor,
Finds 'wildered ears and wondering eyes.

THE public will soon have an opportunity of obtaining a very characteristic likeness of Lord Roberts as he was in the stress of his famous campaign in Afghanistan, for Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, is publishing in photogravure an excellent engraving from the portrait by J. H. Silvester, which has the merit of resemblance to the original, and of great force of expression. The gallant officer is represented as he was then in the flesh, or, rather, as he was clothed in a very comfortable and entirely non-regulation uniform. Underneath the jacket is a comfortable-looking shooting coat with guilt buttons, an exceedingly broad leather waistbelt and a leather sword belt bringing the sabre straight up to the hip, with a leather sword-knot and tassel ; a pair of good honest cord knee-breeches comes down to the knee where the engraving terminates. So much for the clothes. In the face there is revealed the power, determination, and earnestness of the man whom his familiars call "Bobs ;" a large smooth-browed head with strong frontal projections over the clear, piercing, straight-forward eyes, deeply-furrowed cheeks, a rugged moustache and imperial which conceal the lines of the mouth, but leave the great square jaw and firm massive chin for the student of physiognomy to study. Mr. Silvester has certainly not idealised his work in any way, but those who like Lord Roberts the most will best appreciate its realism.

MR. STODDART has nearly completed the cricket team he is taking to Australia in September, ten of the thirteen players being already decided on. With Richardson, Lockwood, Briggs, Peel, and Walter Humphreys going out, there is not much fear about the bowling, and in Mr. Gay and Mr. Philipson the side will have two thoroughly capable wicket-keepers. The doubtful point is the batting. Up to the present, Mr. Stoddart himself, Albert Ward, and Mr. F. G. J. Ford are the only members of the team whose chief object is to get runs. The success of the enterprise will therefore depend in an enormous measure upon how the three remaining places are filled. Unfortunately, the choice is rather restricted, some of the batsmen who would be most valuable not being available.

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HELEN, LADY DUFFERIN.

Helen, Lady Dufferin, was the mother of the present Lord Dufferin. He has accomplished a labour of filial piety in editing her "Songs, Poems, and Verses," published on the 16th ult, by Mr. John Murray. He has done more, for the memoir prefixed to the collection is a short of historical sketch of that famous Sheridan family to which she belonged. It was a family of wits and of beauties; and it seems strange, considering the place it has filled in our social and literary history, that its most famous representative, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, should yet await a competent biographer. Moore undertook to write this remarkable life; but he was without heart for the task, and, therefore, without much success. We have Lord Dufferin's assurance that it is now in the hands of an eminent author. That author will derive much assistance from these pages. Lord Dufferin has gone at great length into the family history. His mother was a grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and she had a large share of the genius that was on the men's side of the family, and of the beauty that was on the other. The Sheridans, like St. Patrick himself, "came of decent people." They owned a whole "Sheridan country" in Cavan, but their property was escheated in Queen Elizabeth's time. Unwarned by this example, they again yielded to their weakness of fidelity to lost causes, in the time of James II. One of them followed that King in his exile to France ; another was with Prince Charles, in Scotland, in the '45. They found their solace in literature, with some prospect of recovery for their fallen fortunes. During the last two hundred and fifty years, says Lord Dufferin, the Sheridans, among whom he includes Sheridan Knowles, have produced twenty-seven authors, and more than two hundred works.

Three remarkable women who married into the family wrote as well as though to the manner born. These were Miss Chamberlaine, Miss Linley, and Miss Callander. The first was the mother of Richard Brinsley. She wrote novels and plays, one of the latter, "The Discovery," a piece in the repertory of Garrick. Her famous son was as fortunate in his wife as in his mother. He married Miss Linley, for whom Lord Dufferin has "not words to express" his admiration. Others, in trying to find words, show themselves almost equally at fault. Dr. Parr said she was "quite celestial." "A voice as of the cherub choir" wrote Rogers. For Garrick she was always "The Saint." A bishop, whose name Lord Dufferin charitably conceals, calls her "the connecting link between a woman and an angel." "She wrote a great deal of very pretty poetry." The next in Lord Dufferin's enumeration was "my mother's mother," Caroline Henrietta Callander, a grand-daughter of the Earl of Antrim. "She also wrote several novels." Her daughters were the three Graces of their day. One married the Duke of Somerset, and as Lady Seymour, was the Queen of Beauty of the Eglinton Tournament. "Anything so splendid I never gazed upon," said the impressionable Disraeli. Another became the wife of Mr. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley, to whose title and estates her second son succeeded in 1875. The last, who is the subject of this memoir, was no less lovely and attractive than her sisters, though her features were less regular. "Her figure was divine—the perfection of grace and symmetry, her head being beautifully set upon her shoulders." She was brought out when she was scarcely seventeen, and before she was half through the London season, Commodore Blackwood, a son of Hans, Lord Dufferin, surrendered to her at discretion, and she became his wife. She had a fine ear for music, a natural talent for drawing, and she almost lisped in numbers—at any rate, her gift of versifying showed itself at a very early age. Her brother Charles was a clerk in the Admiralty, and it was in his honour, or to his reproach, as he chose to take it, that she wrote "The Fine Young English Gentleman" :

His habit of an afternoon, for he's something of a swell,
Is lounging on a borrowed horse to chat with some Park belle,
He dines with two or three young friends at the Clarendon Hotel,
Where the turtle soup is excellent, and they ice the champagne well,—
Like a fine young English gentleman, one of the present time !
He takes his glass of Curacoa, gets up and walks away,
Surprised that common folks should ask such a fine young man to pay.
The waiter gets an oath or two as he drives off to the play.
Where he speeds an hour peaceably, admiring Duvernay,
Like a fine young English gentleman, one of the present time !

She knew both the Disraelis—

The elder Mr. Disraeli being as yet more celebrated than his son, my mother had expressed a desire to see him. But the introduction could not be managed, inasmuch as at this particular moment Mr. Disraeli had quarrelled with his father. One fine morning, however, he arrived with his father in his right hand, so to speak, in Mr. Norton's drawing-room at Storey's Gate. Setting him down on a chair, and looking at him as if he were some object of vertu of which he wanted to dispose, Mr. Disraeli turned round to my mother, and said in his somewhat pompous voice, "Mrs Blackwood, I have brought you my father. I have become reconciled to my father on two conditions : the first was—that he should come and see you ; the second—that he should pay my debts.

Of all the beautiful Sheridan sisters Lady Dufferin was Disraeli's chief admiration ; and for her sake, no doubt, this new-fashioned prodigal son always treated Lord Dufferin with the greatest friendliness :

One of my earliest encounters with Mr. Disraeli was in Brook-street, the afternoon of the day he had won his Buckinghamshire election. I stopped to congratulate him on his successful campaign, when he said to me, "Yes, I said rather a good thing on the hustings yesterday. There was a fellow in the crowd who kept calling me 'a man of straw without any stake in the country,' and asking 'what I stood upon,' so I said, 'Well, it is true I do not possess the broad acres of Lord So-and-So, or the vast estates of the Duke of A., but if the gentleman wants to know upon what I stand, I will tell him—I stand upon my head !'

She had struck a deeper note in literature than his own. Hers is that beautiful poem "The Irish Emigrant," which has taken its place among the songs of a nation.

I'm sitting on the stile, Mary,
Where we sat, side by side,
That bright May morning long ago
When first you were my bride.
The corn was springing fresh and green,
The lark sang loud and high,
The red was on your lip, Mary,
The love-light in your eye.

She was widowed, when still in all the bloom of her beauty and her talents. She had no lack of offers of the most advantageous kind. But she steadily declined them all, in her devotion to her son. Amongst those who regarded her with a deep and enthusiastic admiration was the late Earl of Gifford. He more than once asked her to marry him, but she would never listen until he lay on his death bed, when she gave him her hand in recognition of his devotion of more than 20 years. They afterwards took the Sacrament together ; and this was their strange bridal. In a few weeks he passed away.

Of her passionate love for her son there are many beautiful examples in the poems in this volume. Lord Dufferin has naturally had some hesitation in printing these poems since, while they illustrate her character, they are necessarily tributes to his own. But his sense of filial piety has happily prevailed. Of "My Child's Picture" she writes—

It has thine own dear playful look—
Thy smile ! thy sun-bright hair !
Thy brow—so like a holy book
With sweet thoughts written there !
The full, soft lids, half-raised above
Those blue and dreamy eyes,
Within whose gaze of trusting love
No fear—no falsehood lies !
Like lonely lakes of Heaven's pure rain,
Reflecting only Heaven again.

And these are her lines to him on his twenty-first birthday, accompanying the present of a silver lamp, with the motto, "Fiat lux."

At a most solemn pause we stand,
From this day forth, for evermore,
The weak but loving human hand
Must cease to guide thee as of yore,
Then, as thro' life thy footsteps stray,
And earthly beacons dimly shine,
"Let there be light" upon thy way,
And holier guidance far than mine !
"Let there be light" in thy clear soul ;
When passion tempts and doubts assail ;
When grief's dark tempests o'er thee roll.
"Let there be light" that shall not fail !
So, Angel guarded, may'st thou tread
The narrow path which few may find,
And at the end look back, nor dread
To count the vanished years behind !
And pray that she, whose hand doth trace
This heart-warm prayer—when life is past,—
May see and know thy blessed face,
In God's own glorious light at last.

Her health was delicate, and for a great part of her life she had never been entirely free from pain. Her doom was pronounced in 1866, when she learned that she was stricken with the most agonising of all diseases—cancer. She underwent an operation, but it scarcely mitigated her sufferings, or prolonged her life. To the last her thoughts were of this dearly beloved son, and almost to the last her conversation retained with whatever effort the sweet, tender humour which was assumed to hide from him the inevitableness of the result. For his sake she kept a journal on her sick bed, of which these are the opening sentences.

My dearly loved and most loving Son,—I shall keep this little record of my thoughts and inmost feelings for you, as something to speak to you when I am no longer with you, and because there are many things that come into my mind which I am forced to keep from you now (to spare your kind warm heart), but which would, I think, comfort you could I share them with you. They shall be posthumous confidences, and will lose nothing in your eyes by that condition, I believe that, although you are ignorant of my real state, the gracious God—who has shown us both so many mercies—is teaching you by secret instincts that I am soon to leave you. I felt that so strongly the day we left Clandeboye. Do you remember coming through the gallery where Hariot and I were sitting waiting to see you start, and opening your arms to me, embracing me so tenderly, as if we were parting for a long time, though we were really to meet in an hour and to cross over together ? May peace and innocent joy grow up around you, and my dear good Hariot to be the same comfort and support to you that you have been to me. May no evil (no real evil !) ever come nigh your dwelling ; and when the temporary sorrows and anxieties—inseparable from even the happiest existence—come upon you, may God bless them to you, and turn them into good.

Many lighter pieces, and a whole comedy in three acts, written for Mr. Wigan and Mr. Buckstone, are included in this filial tribute to the "admirable woman" whom the author describes.—*Daily News.*

PROSPER MERIMEE, it seems, was an eye-witness of the tearing down by the mob of the Hyde Park railings twenty-eight years ago. The fact is revealed in a letter written by him from 31, Bloomsbury-square, and addressed to the Princess Julie, which is now published for the first time by the "Revue de Paris." As a Frenchman who had seen revolutions and coups d'Etat, Merimee viewed our little domestic trouble with amusement, but above all, he says, he got out of the way of the sticks and stones. Among the angry reformers he declares that he recognised a number of Frenchmen, and he thought it was probably with the aid of their experience of street fighting that the English succeeded in getting the railings down. In less than five minutes about a thousand or twelve hundred metres of railings were laid low. "Since this glorious assault," he goes on, "the Park is open, and those people who venture there after eight in the evening are inevitably robbed." While writing from London, Merimee cannot resist the temptation to denounce by implication the hypocrisy and immorality that prevail here, and he gives a very unflattering and, it is to be hoped, exaggerated, description of things that go on in the parks and in the public streets.

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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL ; BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE. PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain W B Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok (18th July) via Singapore and Colombo, with a cargo of timber and general, and one deck passenger.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,097 tons, Captain R C Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (8th August), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 784 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (8th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr Gloster, Surg Lt Ogilvie, Mr Plalett, Mr Grange, Lt Twiss, and Lt Smith, and 40 deck.

THE s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain T G Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo (3rd August), with a general cargo and two deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong N-W gales and rain. The vessel is consigned to Mr Jamsetjee Jehangir.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1347	W Elliott	N F		T M & Co
B	Lorenzo	2031	Rogers	Karachi	9 8	F Muir & Co
L	B ahmani	523	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
M	Bhaduri	828	H Keyzar	Karachi	15-8	S & Co
Alongside K—						
	Satcunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	517	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
HARBOUR WALL.						
	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Marmagoa	11-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cant.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Singapore	2311	Cottavio	Genoa	20-8	C Baboro
5	Ravenna	1915	F Cole	China	23-8	P & O Co
8	Indrani	3337	Curkill	Marseilles	N F	K Nixon & Co
12	Imaum	2705	Pemberthy	Antwerp	13-8	E B & Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dredger Freemantle......384

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	City of London (s)	Warden	Karachi, Aug. 8.
	Lady Havelock (s)	Thomas	Colombo, Aug. 3
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Aug. 8.
	Byculla (s)	Forbes	Bangkok, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, &c.
	Lawada (s)	Smith	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer City of London, for Liverpool.

" Mecca, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Lorenzo (s), 2031, Rogers; Imaum (s), 2706, Penberthy; Idar (s), 2595, Hughes; Arapahoe (s), 3144, Simpson; Indrani (s), 2337, Burkill; Singapore (s), 2132, Canepa; Hydaspes (s), 1899, Gordon; Malwa (s), 1694; Ravenna (s), 1916, Cole; Brindisi (s), 2192, Wright; Clan Murray (s), 1373, Elliott; Tarapaca (bq), 495; Worsley Hall, (s), 2173, Black

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland; R I M S Clive, Finney; R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell; R I M S Investigator, Oldham; R I M S Nancoury, Dunn; R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

6 Peshawar s.........Gadd ....London, July 6.

Rajpootana s.......Plommer .....Bombay, July 14.

DEPARTURE.

August 6.—Steamers Nawab, Loodiana, and Clan Macintosh.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July.

31 Branksome Hall s.......Hood..........Liverpool

Aug.

2 Kola s..........Withers..........Bombay

3 City of London s ....Warden..........Bombay

4 Bahaduri s..........Keyzar..........Bombay

6 Pemba s..........Rothwell..........Bombay

Mecca s..........Skinner..........Persian Gulf

Ramore Head s..........Thompson..........Bombay

7 Stanley Hall..........Buck..........Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Aug.

1 Dwarka s..........Tice..........Bombay

2 Knight of StGeorge s.......evis..........Dunkirk

Kestor s..........Sturgeon..........Havre

Gutenfels s..........Thormann..........Hamburg

Ailsacraig s..........Chalmers..........Marseilles

3 Westmeath s..........Johnson..........Antwerp

Kola s..........Withers..........Bombay

5 Lord Erne s..........Dunn..........Liverpool

Southern Cross s.......Child..........Antwerp

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Indralema s, Harwood, W Cooper and Co for Hull

Intra s, Trotter, W Cooper and Co for Hull

Beltor s, Holmann, The Bombay Co, for Port Said for Orders

Branksome Hall s, Hood, Forbes and Co Ld for Liverpool

City of London s, Warden, Ewart Ryrie and Co for Liverpool

Bahaduri s, Keyzar, Nur Mahomed Lalun for Bombay

Pemba s, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co Persian Gulf

Mecca s, Skinner, McIver, Mackenzie and Co for Bombay

Ramore Head s, Thompson, Ralli Brothers Not known

Stanley Hall s, Buck, Forbes & Co Ld for Dunkirk & Liverpool.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

FROM 31ST JULY TO 6TH AUGUST 1894.

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—7 9 cwts rapeseed, 600 cwts wheat 600 cwts rice, 320 cwts rice for transhipment to Marseilles, 10 corges hides for transhipment to Marseilles, and 2,800 lbs tea for transhipment to London.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1 0 cwts cotton unpressed, 105 cwts wool unpressed, 4 9 cwts rapeseed, 3,625 cwts wheat, 53 cwts jowaree, 337 cwts barley and 286 corges skins.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—3,867 cwts rapeseed &c, 3,000 cwts gingellyseed for transhipment to Trieste, 215 cwts wheat, and 2 0 corges skins.

Kola s, (Bombay)—583 cwts rapeseed &c.

Aurora s, (Amsterdam)—80,682 cwts wheat.

Inishowen Head s, (Rotterdam)—82 90 cwts wheat.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—1,523 cwts rapeseed, 112 cwts wheat, 233 cwts wheat for transhipment to Aden, 1,040 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Aden, 214 cwts rice for transhipment to Aden. 73 cwts barley for transhipment to Aden, and 660 corges skins.

Manica s, (Hamburg)—1,980 bales cotton, 11,500 cwts rapeseed, &c, 55,786 cwts wheat, 45 corges skins, and 30 corges hides.

Kt of St George s, (Dunkirk)—112 bales wool, 5 ,353 cwts rapeseed, 3,987 cwts gingellyseed, 63,0.0 cwts wheat, and 1,330 cwts linseed.

Kestor s, (Havre)—58,261 cwts rapeseed.

IMPORTS.

Vortigern s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 250 pieces white goods (foreign).

Kilwa s, (Bombay)—200 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 100 pieces prints (foreign).

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1242 pieces white goods (foreign), 272 pieces prints (foreign) and 2,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

Kestor s, (Cardiff via Bombay)—64 cwts steel.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—400 pieces grey goods (Indian), and 1,125 pieces prints (foreign).

Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Bremen via Bombay)—1 piece print (foreign), 2.891 cwts iron bar, &c, and 4,358 cwts steel.

Kola s, (Bombay)—2 pieces grey goods (Indian), 293 pieces white goods (foreign) and 176 pieces prints (foreign).

Bahaduri s, (Bombay)—400 piece grey goods (Indian), 150 pieces white goods (foreign), 30 pieces prints (foreign), 4,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian) and 15 cwts iron bar, &c.

Pachumba s (Bombay) 3,382 pieces grey goods (foreign), 11,623 pieces grey goods (Indian), 14,036 pieces white goods (foreign) 3,195 pieces prints (foreign), 326 pieces prints (Indian), 19,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 2 cwts yellow metal.

Belton s, (Bombay)—2.000 cwts steel.

Simla s, 4,019 pieces grey goods (foreign), 12,016 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,408 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,852 pieces prints (foreign), 2,067 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 5 cwts copper.

Dwarka s, (Bombay)—6,571 pieces grey goods (foreign), 28,236 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,311 pieces white goods, (foreign), 3,181 pieces prints (foreign), 90 pieces prints (Indian), 800 lbs grey yarns (foreign) 7,400 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 83 cwts copper, 23 cwts yellow metal.

Southern Cross s, (Bombay)—200 tons coals.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—79,427 pieces grey goods (foreign), 177,237 pieces white goods (foreign), 50,844 pieces prints, (foreign), 26,400 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 16,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 2,256 tons coals, and 136 tons coke.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London, s—30 cases whisky, D R Umrigar and Co ; 70 cases ginger wine, 10 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Karamania, s—50 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Clan Alpine, s—12 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Persia, s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Himalaya, s—5 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

Chybassa, s—36 cases whisky, DhunjeebhoyCowasjee.

Japan, s—100 bales old papers, Edwin Buttleworth and Co ; 147 cases provision medicine, &c, Treacher and Co.

Horatio, s—8 cases confectionery, Sumsoodin Sultanally.

Shannon, s—5 cases champagne, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels, s—50 cases watches, A Shaikadum ; 13 cases glassware. J Runmull ; 1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M Russel and Co ; 5 cases lampware, S M Cassum ; 26 cases printing papers, ShaikbhoyEssoofbhoy.

Guntenfels, s—2 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Benares, s—2 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Baria, s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ;1 hogshead rectified spirit, Manockjee Pestonjee.

FROM HULL.

Lorenzo, s—100 bales straw boards, S S Narialwalla.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels, s—10 bales straw boards, T Jeewajee, 175 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

Bhopal, s—21 cases eau de cologne, Khimjee Odhowjee and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla, s—25 cases brandy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidum, s—25 bales printing papers. S Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—90 bales wool, K Shariff and Co ; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales wool, A Jaffer ; 45 bales wool, R Dhunjee ; 19 bales wool, Ootumchand Chillam ; 29 bales wool, Sekerson Sitaram ; 3900 cwts myrabollams, H S H Soomar ; 4030 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 cwts mytheyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 91 bales wool, Thos H Moore and Co ; 51 bales wool, M Balia ; 100 bales cotton, Forbes and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Shanon s—2 boxes gold bars, (Rs 2,72,000, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; 1 box gold bar (Rs 2,22,600,) Ralli Brothers : 5 cases nuting, Laljee Soorjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Arapahoe s—200 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1000 cwts linseed Owen and Okell.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Singapore s—10 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co : 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—50 tons old iron Batlibboy and Co ; 297 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey. perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, (to-day) the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 10.

AN extra allotment of half a lakh of Indian Council Bills on Bombay was made yesterday at 1s. 0 31-32d., an advance of 1-16d. on the rate obtained at the regular sales on Wednesday. Consols were 1/8 per cent. lower in London at 102 1/8 ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109¼. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were still quoted at £55¾. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. per oz., to 28⅜d. ; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 62 7-8d. per oz. with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88 dollars. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was quoted at 7s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¼ ; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·19½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed that, at 67 per cent. of the Liabilities, the Bank's Reserve had increased since the previous Wednesday by one per cent. The plethora of Money at the head-quarters of finance continued ; and while the Bank rate remained at 2 per cent., the market rate of discount on short London Bills, and six months sight Indian Bank Paper was ⅝ and 1 per cent., respectively.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3⅞d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 49-64d. for August-October deliveries, and 3 51-64d. for December-January. The market closed firm ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the total Sales having been 12,000 bales inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York also Cotton was higher yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands having advanced 1-16 cent to 6 15-16 cents per lb. ; while September Futures were 5 points higher at 6·70 cents.

Here, the Cotton market has been quiet and unchanged to-day, with a small business passing, and that entirely for Mill account, exporters having bought nothing. The purchases sum up 950 bales, consisting of 300 Dharwar, at 183½-85 ; 200 Barsee, at Rs. 184 ; 100 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 192¼ ; Julgaum, at Rs. 167 ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 170 ; and Karanja, at Rs. 190 ; and 50 Khandwa, at Rs. 185¼ per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with only a small business doing for export ; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS.—There has been a return of activity in this market to-day, a large business for shippers' account having been reported. The feeling has been steady ; but no change has taken place in quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,450	bales.
Wheat	21,709	cwts.
Linseed	5,579	"
Rapeseed	6,221	"
Poppyseed	1,642	"
Groundnuts	944	"
Rice	2,934	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Takers of tonnage show no disposition to pay higher than last week's rates. A line for September shipment to Havre has been done at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic. and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 31-32d. for forward Telegraphic, at which we have heard of a moderate business passing. In three months' sight Credits, also, a moderate amount has transpired for near delivery at 1s. 1 1-32d. ; at 1s. 1 1-16 for the end of the year ; and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for next year ; while Gold and resales seem to have been more plentiful to-day. The former has been reported sold at Rs. 29-1-6 per tolah ; and the latter at 1s. 1d. for Demand, at which more was offering at the close, without, however, finding takers, the market closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 0 31-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 0 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1d.	"
Credits	do.	1s 1 1-32d. to 1-16d.	"
France	do.	1·37 to 1·37½.	"

with Telegraphic, for future transfer, quoted at 1s. 0 31-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at 103 3-8 for Fours for cash, and 103¼ for the settlement at the close of this month, these having also been the closing quotations for that denomination ; 3½ per Cents having remained at 103.

SHARES are quiet on the whole, but some movement continues in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, which is shown in our list this evening by an advance of Rs. 15 in Western India, and Hindustan ; of Rs. 10 in Star of India ; of Rs. 5 in Southern Mahratta ; and of Rs. 2½ in Jamshed Manufacturing ; and a decline of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and David. In Press Shares, Prince of Wales are Rs. 15 higher, and English Rs. 5 ; while Mofussil have declined Rs. 2½ ; and Mercantile Re. 1. Oriental Life shares are Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay have further advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,242½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55¾
Bar Silver	28⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £38,400,000, increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £5,800,000, decrease, £200,000 ; other deposits, £37,600,000, increase, £300000 ; other securities, £19,800,000, decrease, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £29,000,000, increase, £3,00,000. The Bank's reserve is 67 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here, yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, AUG. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 10.

The P.&O. Co.'s s.s. Formosa left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, AUG. 10.

H. M. S. Marathon sailed for Colombo.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... " 18th, 6h. 8·3m. p.m.

Last Quarter................ " 24th, 10h. 31·0m. a.m.

New Moon.................. " 31st, 0h. 55·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 11	Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam, 1-45; Ganeshkhind XI. vs. Mhow ; Municipal vs. Ordnance ; Y. M. C. A. vs. Baronet ; Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway ; B. V. A. vs. Army and Navy Co-operative Society ; Ralli Brothers vs. Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution ; Telegraphs vs. Customs ; Military Medical vs. Parsee Gymkhana. Maharani Ice Co., Meeting 3 p.m. The Sun Mills Meeting, 3 p.m. B. V. A. Ladies' Concert, Esplanade Hotel. Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Santa Cruz. Gymkhana Rugby Football.	6 40	6 30	8 51m / 7 3a	0 46m / 2 24a
Sun. 12	The Bombay Maratha Relief Committee, Meeting, 3 p.m. Cricket: John Bright vs. Persian ; Sir J. J. Parsee B. Institution vs. Elphinstone. 12th Sunday after Trinity. English Mail expected per s. s. Assam.*	5 40	6 29	9 50m / 8 31a	1 48m / 3 27a
Mon. 13	Cricket : 21st Bombay Infantry and R. I. M. vs. Mhow. Port Coming and Land Improvement Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Tivoli Theatre : Stanley Opera Co., 9 p.m	5 41	6 28	10 31m / 9 36a	2 42m / 4 15a
Tues. 14	Cricket : Gymkhana vs Mhow. Meeting of Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 3 p m. Ward Election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.	5 41	6 28	10 58m / 10 18a	3 28m / 4 48a
Wed. 15	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Cricket : Gymkhana vs. Mhow. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.	5 41	6 27	11 22m / 10 57a	4 7m / 5 16a
Thur. 16	Cricket : Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., 11 a.m. ; Military Medical vs. Marine Battalion ; Y. M. C. A. vs. vs Parsee Gymkhana ; R I. M. vs. Loyal N. L. Regt. ; Ralli Brothers vs. Islam Gymkhana.	5 41	6 26	11 45m / 11 34a	4 42m / 5 43a
Fri. 17	Departure of English Mail per s. s. Assam.	5 42	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Left Aden at 5 p.m., on Tuesday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEIDT—August 6, at Darjiling, the wife of B G Geidt, of a son.

HENDERSON—August 2, at Bareilly, the wife of Robert Henderson, R K Railway, of a son.

ICELY—August 4, at Bimlipatam, the wife of Frederick Icely, of a son.

MACANDREW—August 3, at Kenilworth, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr H J M MacAndrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

MARSHALL—August 4, at Dhubri, the wife of W Marshall, of a daughter.

PARKER—July 30, the wife of Captain J L Parker, R A, of a son.

RYAN—July 27, at Jhansi, the wife of W N Ryan, Indian Midland Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OLIVER—MASTON—July 30, in the M E Church, Agra, by the Revd M Tindale, Thomas Oliver, Engine Driver, R M Railway, Bandikui, to Henrietta Amelia Maston, youngest daughter of Ben Maston, late Band Master of Ajmere.

DEATHS.

EWING—August 6, at Cocanada, Robert Glen Ewing, Chief Engineer, B I S N Co's steamer Henzada.

HANBY—July 31, at Ivanhoe, Naini Tal, after a protracted illness, the beloved wife of H. T. Hanby, Survey of India Department.

McDONELL—July 31, at Pittville House, Cheltenham, of pneumonia, William Fraser McDonell, V C, late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

MARTIN—August 5, at Shahjehanpur, Ralph George Stewart, the infant son of George and Ruth Caroline Martin, aged 7 months and 7 days.

PARRY—August 5, at 13, Garden Reach, Calcutta, Frederick Douglas, the infant son of Alfred Parry, aged 4 months.

POPERT—August 5, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of E. P. Popert, Conservator of Forests.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BRITISH LOYALTY.—Why advertise them ? Leave them alone ; they will die a natural death.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

IN concluding the first portion of our remarks on Mr. Lee-Warner's book last Saturday, referring to the relations of the Government of India and Native States, we alluded to Lord Dalhousie's minute regarding Oudh, in which he illustrated the pernicious system of maintaining Native Princes on their thrones, no matter what their character so long as they remain loyal. Lord Dalhousie wrote :—"But the Government of India has never taken the one measure which alone could be effectual, by withdrawing its countenance from the Sovereign of Oudh, and its troops from his dominions. It is by these aids alone that the Sovereigns of Oudh have been enabled for more than half-a-century to persist with impunity in their course of oppression and misrule. Their eyes have never seen the misery of their subjects ; their ears have never been open to their cry. Secure of the safety of his person—secure of the stability of his throne—each successive Ruler has passed his life-time within the walls of his palace, or in the gardens round his capital, careful for nothing but the gratification of his individual passion—avarice, as in one ; intemperance, as in another ; or, as in the present king, effeminate sensuality, indulged among singers, musicians, and eunuchs, the sole companions of his confidence, and the sole agents of his power. Were it not for the support which the Government of India is known to be bound to afford the king against all domestic as well as against foreign enemies ; were it not for the constant presence of British troops at Lucknow, the people of Oudh would speedily work their own deliverance, and would impose upon their Ruler the effectual check of general revolt by which Eastern Rulers are best controlled. Colonel Sleeman," continues Lord Dalhousie, "thus bears his testimony to this important truth : 'I am persuaded,' he says, 'that if our troops were withdrawn from Oudh, the landholders would in one month march over them all, and pillage the capital of Lucknow.' I respectfully submit to the Honourable Court, that the time has come when inaction on the part of the British Government in relation to the affairs of the kingdom of Oudh can now be no longer justified, and is already converting our responsibility into guilt." Annexation was at one time regarded as the only remedy, but for it has been substituted the better system of requiring from the Chiefs, as a condition of protection, a reasonable regard for the welfare of their subjects. The question in what circumstances the internal administration may be interfered with brings us, as Mr. Lee-Warner says, dangerously near the mysteries of high politics, but the principle was very fully and very emphatically stated by Lord Mayo to the Rajput Princes assembled in durbar : "I, as the representative of the Queen, have come here to tell you, as you have often been told before, that the desire of her Majesty's Government is to secure to you and to your successors the full enjoyment of your ancient rights and the exercise of all lawful customs, and to assist you in upholding the dignity and maintaining the authority which you and your fathers have for centuries exercised in this land. But in order to enable us fully to carry into effect this our fixed resolve, we must receive from you hearty and cordial assistance. If we respect your rights and privileges, you should also respect the rights and regard the privileges of those who are placed beneath your care. If we support you in your power, we expect in return good government. We demand that everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of Rajputana, justice and order shall prevail ; that every man's property shall be secure ; that the traveller shall come and go in safety ; that the cultivator shall enjoy the fruits of his labour, and the trader the produce of his commerce ; that you shall make roads, and undertake the construction of those works of irrigation which will improve the condition of the people and swell the revenues of your States ; that you shall encourage education, and provide for the relief of the sick." Finally, came in 1877 the proclamation of the Imperial title, which, in the words of Lord Lytton, was to be "henceforth to all the Princes and peoples of India the permanent symbol of its union with their interests." Not only is the welfare of the populations of the Native States an object for which we may interfere according to the declarations of the highest authority, but the Chiefs are now bound to co-operate with the Supreme Power in securing the welfare and progress of the Indian populations generally.

We agree with Mr. Lee-Warner that the union will make more demands in the future on the co-operation of the Princes, and we will indicate two matters in respect of which co-operation is urgently required. There is probably no more potent factor in the production of welfare and progress than the efficient protection of person and property. Now, a glance at the map will show in how complex a manner the jurisdictions of British and Native State Courts are interlaced, and without the fullest mutual aid much crime can be committed with impunity and the decrees of Courts can be easily evaded. It is true there is an Extradition Act, which however relates only to specified offences, and that by Act III. of 1894 our police may now arrest for offences committed in Native States; that the Government may empower British Courts to excute decrees of the Courts of Native States ; and that we demand reciprocity when we assist the Native State administrations in these respects. But the procedure to secure extradition or to obtain property which is the subject of crime, and to secure the attendance of witnesses residing in some Native States is so circuitous that weeks or months, we understand, often elapse before some trials for offences committed near the frontier can commence, while the accused has often to be kept in custody in the meantime. The testimony of the bulk of native witnesses is very imperfect at best ; it is of little value when there is time for details to be forgotten and various influences to be brought into effect. The most ardent advocate of the time-honoured maxim that an accused should get the benefit of a doubt, will scarcely contend that it is consistent with the public weal that every opportunity should be given for the creation of doubts. The High Court has recently pointed out that the abetment in British India of a murder or other crime committed in foreign territory by one who is not a British subject is not punishable ; this of course is a defect which the Legislature can cure, and the sooner it is cured the better. A person who binds himself by a recognizance, or one who gives security for the appearance, good behaviour, or other obligation of another, can, if he has no immoveable property, escape all penalty by carrying his goods across the frontier. It is true the immediate difficulty is that we are chary about executing the processes of Native State Courts because we do not think there is at present sufficient security for their equity, for we should demand reciprocity if we assisted the Chiefs in these ways ; but according to the declaration of Lord Mayo such security should be insisted on. It will not be got in a day, but it is procurable. It is with the States of the highest class that the difficulty is most pronounced—where substituted or residuary jurisdiction is exercised by courts established by the Governor-General in Council it to a great extent disappears—and those States should maintain judges and magistrates in whom confidence can safely be placed, as indeed some of them already do. The administration of justice on either side of the frontier cannot be satisfactory until a criminal or person against whom a decree has been given gains no more advantage by crossing the frontier than he would gain by passing from one British district to another.

The other matter in which co-operation is urgently needed is the assimilation of the coinage. The coins of some of the Native States are very unsatisfactory, and yet there are some parts of British India in which such coins are more current than Queen's coins. When the period for paying revenue comes, the rush to get the former exchanged for the latter results in a very serious loss to cultivators, and the use of coins of very different character in places adjoining the frontiers is a very great hindrance to commerce. The Native States Coinage Act provides an adequate remedy which does not involve any abridgement of the rights of the Chiefs, but we believe very little advantage has been taken of it. The matter intimately concerns the peoples of both British India and Native States, and is one in which co-operation might fairly be demanded. The last merit of Mr. Lee-Warner's book, to which we shall call attention, is its great utility for administrative purposes. He states that "no body of established rules govern the relations which to-day subsist between the British Government and the Sovereignties in subordinate alliance and union with it." He has however gone a long way towards supplying the omission. There can of course be no statute law to regulate those relations as there can be no International Statute law, for although there is in the former case an authority which could legislate, the legislation would, according to the test to which we have referred, convert the States into British territory. Mr. Lee-Warner's statement, that it may hereafter be possible "to give the Native Chiefs the strength and support of an Indian political law," must be taken with this qualification. The law must be merely the formulation of principles established by the best precedents. Mr. Lee-Warner has, it seems to us, gone almost as far towards such formulation as it is at present possible to go. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive any question affecting our relation with a Native State with regard to which his book would not supply some guidance, either by the statement of a principle which has been publicly declared or by showing both a precedent which should be avoided and a precedent which, according to experience, is likely to lead to a satisfactory result. In achieving this object he has made use only of such records as are open to all. But there are few now in India so well fitted by official experience and by personal qualifications to make the best use of these sources of information, and when we say that the book is worthy of Mr. Lee-Warner's training and his talent, we can award it no higher praise.

SWIFT'S "Meditation on a Broomstick" is little more amusing than the disquisition on a lathi, contained in a recently-published official document. The exact standing of a lathi in the eye of the law is discussed with much solemnity, and almost everybody in the Central Provinces, from the Chief Commissioner down to the most recently joined police probationer, has given his views. Now, a lathi is a stick, a staff, a bamboo-shaft, a broom-handle, a cudgel, or a bludgeon, as the case may be, and its dimensions cannot be more definitely fixed than by saying that a lathi is as big and as heavy as a piece of wood. Yet it is held by some police-officers, to be an unlawful weapon, and an instrument which used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause death. So is a pin, exclaims another officer, and he and his colleagues have become perplexed as to what should constitute an offence under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code. Had all police-officers gained practical experience of lathis during the riots of a year ago they would be able now to distinguish between a lathi and a lathi. They would now have no difficulty in determining which is which. Two police superintendents, it appears, interpreting a Government Resolution according to the lights which in them lay, issued orders that in all cases in which a lathi was used, irrespective of the amount of hurt caused, the user should be arrested under Section 324. The Divisional Deputy Commissioner waxes wroth in commenting on the orders of the superintendents in this respect declaring them to have been issued without his knowledge—there was no necessity for it—in his opinion unnecessary, and further that the orders had no beneficial effect. Ninety persons in Nursingpur and Bilaspur, it appears, were carried before the magistrates under the said section during the year. Of these no less than forty-two were discharged or acquitted, while forty-six were convicted, and two had not been disposed of at the close of the year. The inference is, writes the Deputy Commissioner, that nearly half the persons dealt with under the section were unnecessarily arrested. Mr. Coles, one of the superintendents, explains that many of the acquittals were unavoidable, being due merely to the compounding of the offence. But, the Deputy Commissioner, with all the judicial acumen of one of his class, does not think that any good purpose is served by the interference of the police in such cases, and further delivering himself on the point, writes : "I would here observe that it still appears to be a moot point whether a person who causes hurt with an ordinary lathi can properly be dealt with under Section 324. It is sometimes denied that a lathi can properly be described as an instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death. In support of this denial it is urged that though it is, doubtless, quite possible to cause death with a lathi, so also is it possible to cause death with a pin, but that it would be absurd on that account to try a person under the said section who runs a pin into the calf of another's leg." This may not be very sound reasoning, he feels bound to concede, the more freely, since the opposite view has received the imprimatur of the Chief Commissioner. Indeed, it is on the dictum of the Chief Commissioner to the effect that the police should take up all cases of hurt in which lathis or dangerous clubs are used, that the superintendents based their orders. The Chief Commissioner there clearly regarded a lathi as a dangerous club, but his Deputy replies that the Chief's observations referred to Jubbulpore City, where, in 1888, crimes of violence had become unduly prevalent, and peaceful and law-abiding citizens were liable to be attacked at any time by ruffians armed with bludgeons, and a kind of terrorism was established. In one case, an honorary magistrate, who was quietly driving through the town in his tonga, was suddenly set upon and roughly handled by a band of lathials. Repressive measures of a severe kind were thus imperatively called for. But in the particular districts, now under notice, lawlessness was not so rife that it was necessary for the police to take action in all cases in which hurt had been caused by a lathi, however slight that hurt might be. The Chief Commissioner agrees with his deputy in this view of the subject, and says his observations referred to a special case. And in his resolution he adds another to the list of essays on lathis declaring that the term lathi covers many kinds of weapons, and whether a particular lathi under particular circumstances is or is not likely, or was so used as to be likely, to cause death is a question of fact which cannot be determined by a general rule, and which ought not to be beyond the competence of a station-house officer to decide. The point to be decided in particular cases however is, whether a particular lathi is or is not likely to break a particular head and depends very often, on the particular head rather than the particular lathi ; oftener still on the particular arm which uses that lathi. The more the subject is gone into the more abstruse are station-house officers likely to find it. Especially perplexing does it become when the Chief Commissioner himself, in clerkly manuscript, discounts the nature of a lathi, and reduces it almost to the innocent character of a Japanese toothpick. That the people themselves do not regard a lathi as likely to cause death, says he, may be inferred from the fact that in the Central Provinces the axe is the weapon usually resorted to for homicidal purposes. Suddenly, however, in the midst of his discourse the Chief Commissioner tires of his subject, and abruptly closes his remarks by announcing that he agrees with the Judicial Commissioner that "a large proportion of assaults with lathis must be of a very petty character," and that "the time and energies of the police might be better employed in work of greater importance." It is impossible, however, not to view with approval the contention of the energetic police superintendents of Narsinghpur and Bilaspur that when it comes to be known all over a district that a case in which a lathi is used will be "challaned" by the police, the inhabitants will learn to desist from the common practice of rushing to the first tatti and pulling out a bamboo with which to strike each other on the occasion of a quarrel, and that the consequence will be that in the end more serious offences against the person, such as grievous hurt, and the like, sometimes causing death, will fall off, and that even if the magistrates do permit the cases to be compounded the fact that they have been taken up by the police and "challaned" has a salutary effect in restraining the people from acts of violence. Colonel Hughes Hallett, the Inspector-General of Police, seems to recognise some force in this argument though he perforce observes that the superintendents should have consulted the Deputy Commissioner.

NOT very long ago the home papers, with a flourish of trumpets, told the tale of an armoured train which ran in a recent volunteer review. But after all there was, as we said at the time, nothing new in it, for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers had such a train before them. During the rehearsal of the defence of Bombay, the Bombay Baroda Volunteers constructed the train at Parel, forming it of a tank-engine well-protected, six iron wagons, and an ambulance carriage. Four of the wagons were protected by sand-bags behind which stood seventy-two sharp shooters with two Gardner guns, the two unarmoured wagons carried tools for repairing the line. A photograph of the train is reproduced in the twelfth annual report of the Corps, which was distributed yesterday. This excellent Corps is now, it appears, four hundred and fifty strong, the majority of the men being efficients. The strength, however, is not considered as great as it ought to be, as a large number of volunteers who are eligible to become volunteers have never joined. If the proper number were enrolled the strength would be close upon six hundred, and heads of departments are asked by the adjutant to use a little persuasion or hold out inducements to obtain the enrolment of these men. Among the men who have not joind the railway corps are some who have joined other volunteer battalions in Bombay, and this does not please the adjutant who is about to raise the question as to whether it is not their first duty to support the Corps which their railway company recognises and assists.

WE hear that it is the intention of the Government of Bombay to reduce the number of Abkari licenses for the City of Bombay. In England it is felt that the closing of public houses in districts where a plethora of them exists only increases the attractions of the houses which remain open. But whether this will be the effect of curtailment of licenses in Bombay is a question into which we do not propose to enter. What we wish to point out is that the reduction in licenses should be carried out as equitably as possible, and that the best method of curtailment is to refuse to grant new licenses and to cancel those most recently granted. It will then be unnecessary to interfere with the dealers who have held licenses for a long time, and have not been reported by the police.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency banks and their branches, on the last day of July, 1892, were Rs. 14,91,13,000 ; July, 1893, Rs. 14,06,80,000 ; and July, 1894, Rs. 23,58,26,000.

WE have heard rather frequently, writes the *Madras Mail*, of late, of Municipalities being taken to task by Government for mismanagement in one or other branch of municipal administration. We have received the reports of four municipalities, namely Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Gudiyattam, and Vaniyambadi. In its review on these reports Government has occasion to find fault with the three first. With regard to Palamcottah the Government states that except with regard to vaccination, registration of births and sanitation, the administration has been on the whole fair, though the Council is given to dilatory procedure, and is far too apt to make promises of amendments which are forgotten as soon as made. The administration of Tinnevelly was satisfactory except with regard to sanitation which was in anything but a creditable state, more especially with regard to private scavenging. The administration of Gudiyattam Municipality is characterised as exceedingly inefficient in almost every branch. To prove that Government does not review these reports in a perpetual spirit of fault-finding we have only to quote the remarks on the administration of Vaniyambadi which continued to be satisfactory. The Government also notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Chairman to the interest taken in Municipal work by a number of Councillors.

THE news of the murder of a French traveller in Tibet, writes a contemporary, is deplorable, but the wonder is that we have not had something of the sort before. From the time of Huc and Gabet until seven years ago, as Mr. Graham Sandberg has pointed out, no European could claim to have made any real advance into Tibet proper ; but since 1889 the spell has been broken, and we have had journeys made and volumes published by Mr. W. W. Rockhill (1889), Mons. Bonvalot and Prince Henry of Orleans (1891), Captain Bower (1892), and lastly Miss Annie Taylor. Each and all of these carried their lives in their hands when they entered the Forbidden Land ; with some of them at certain times it was a toss up whether they were to be murdered or merely turned back ; and although they all returned safely to civilisation, nobody who followed in their tracks could feel certain that similar luck would attend him. The Frenchman who has now lost his life, had probably a quarrel with his guides, and this time, instead of contenting themselves with robbing him, they have thrown him into the river. Exploration was becoming too safe. In the novel of the day—Mr. McCarthy's *Red Diamonds*, for instance—your Piccadilly lounger, in a fit of *ennui*, disappears from dinner to visit the dark places of the earth with as much nonchalance as if he were going down to Brighton. The crime now perpetrated on the Tibetan plateau will reinvest the explorer's work with its proper terrors. At the same time it seems absurd to make the Chinese Government responsible in such a case, and one can scarcely help suspecting that if the Pekin Government was not anxious to find allies at the present juncture, there would not have been this remarkable haste in offering compensation to the relatives of the murdered Frenchman. China has no more authority over the Tibetan tribesman than she has over the Waziris. If a man's friends do not wish him to risk his life, they should persuade him to adopt some other vocation than that of explorer.

IT is not a malicious Southron, but "a gentleman of large means in a Scottish county," who is responsible for an anecdote illustrative of his countrymen's carefulness in small matters, which appears in an article in "The Scottish Review." The gentleman referred to, had, it appears, a very fine hothouse vinery, which was celebrated for its choice produce. On a particular occasion, when the Queen was on one of her periodical journeys through Scotland, the royal train was timed to stop for luncheon at a wellknown through station, and Mr. C—— availed himself of the opportunity so afforded to send her Majesty an offering of his best grapes. In due course, a letter of acknowledgment expressing the Royal appreciation of the gift, and complimenting the donor on the fineness of the fruit reached him ; and feeling sure his head gardener would be greatly interested in the contents of the letter, Mr. C——read it to him. The gardener gravely listened, but his only comment was—"She disna say anything about sending back the basket."

A PARIS correspondent writes :—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received notice of an interpellation on the relations between France and the Republic of San Domingo, in the West Indies, where several French residents have latterly been in difficulties. M. Hanotaux will probably reply, amid applause from all benches, that the Government will preserve a firm attitude towards this little Republic, and will take immediate steps to show San Domingo that France will not tolerate a day longer its insolence and its strange proceedings.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED NILE RESERVOIRS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the formation of reservoirs on the Nile is a very difficult undertaking, and it will be a long time before any decision on the subject is likely to be arrived at.

UNREST IN CHINA.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that the British residents at Tientsin are asking for gun boats. The Chinese Government have ordered their officials to protect foreigners and missionaries.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

MELBOURNE, AUG. 9.

Further great finds of gold are reported from the Coolgardie District, in Western Australia.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

PROBABLE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9.

It is expected that an agreement on the American Tariff Bill will probably be arranged next week. The sugar duty will be fixed on a forty percentage and fifth basis, iron ore will be free, and raw wool probably likewise. The duty on coal will be scheduled at forty cents per ton.

FURTHER WRANGLING.

AUG. 10.

Although yesterday evening an agreement between the Conference Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on the contentious schedules of the Tariff Bill appeared, certain further difficulties arose, and the discussion was resumed later. Owing to the unyielding attitude of both parties, nothing has been settled up to the present.

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

ROME, AUG. 10.

Severe shocks of earthquake are reported to have taken place in Sicily, resulting in much damage being done to property. So far as can be ascertained at present, thirteen persons have been killed and twenty-nine injured.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left here at midnight on Thursday for Bombay.

ADEN, AUG. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 3rd instant arrived here, at 2-30 a.m., to-day.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IMPERIAL POSTAL SYSTEM IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

The absorption of the Kashmir Durbar post offices into that of the Imperial post office is at last to be accomplished, the durbar having agreed to the terms proposed by the Government of India. The introduction of the Imperial postal system will give a great impetus to trade.

Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Post Offices, leaves Simla, almost immediately, to inaugurate the new regime, and under the orders of the Director-General of Post Offices he will have charge of the organization of the new postal lines and offices which embrace Leh and Gilgit.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 24th October, visiting Dharmsala, Amritsar, Sukkur, Quetta, Shikarpur, Karachi, Multan, Khanki, Pindi, Peshawar, Kheurah, Lahore, Karnal, Delhi, Cawnpore, and Rewah, holding durbars at Lahore and Quetta, and arriving at Calcutta, on 15th December.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

The following is the statement of Conversions of the four per cent. Government Promissory Notes into 3½ per cents as reported up to the 10th August:—Loan of 1842-43 in England, 2,244,00,000; in England, 244,00,000 lakhs, deposited 56 lakhs—total, 2,544,00,000 lakhs.

The following are totals of the other loans in England and India:—1854-55, 400,00,000; 1865, 818,00,000; 1879, 154,00,000; 1832-33, 5,00,000; 1835 36,22,00,000;—grand total, 39,43,00,000 lakhs. 396,00,000 lakhs were deposited.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

At the next meeting, on the 16th instant, the Indian Army Act and the Subsidiary Bill will be introduced into the Viceroy's Council.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The numbers employed on relief-works have risen in Central India very considerably, but prices show no tendency to rise except in gram.

REVISION OF TIME-TABLES ON THE BRITISH INDIAN RAILWAYS.

It is estimated that when the new time-table revision comes into force on the British Indian railways, some seven hours will be gained in arrivals of mails from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Sir Edwin Collen took over charge as Military Secretary, this morning, Mr. Maitland reverting to the Deputy Secretaryship.

Captain Boileau has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the Port Blair police, during the absence of Captain Barton, on leave.

Captain J. Walker succeeds Captain Blood as Station Staff Officer, and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. Marsham is to be Aide-de-Camp to General Luck.

The following admission to the Staff Corps have been gazetted:—E. Preston and R. Hawkes.

Leave has been granted to the following Officers:—Major-General B. Lovett, for eight months; Major A. Brown, Lieutenants Carvana, W. Hill, and J. Perry, for one year; Captain Shawe, for one year; and Colonel Clifford, for eight months.

The following Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Captain Couper and Lieutenant G. Boisragon, for three months.

Staff Corps—To be Majors—Captains Neville Chamberlain, J. Spankie, and S. Peile.

To be Captain—Lieutenant T. Leslie.

Lieutenant-Colonels C. Sheppard and C. Hallet, and Major R. Tufnell are permitted to retire from the service.

Military Works Department.—The following Officers receive promotion:—Majors Peel, Davidson, Hart, and Buston; Captains Houston, Chapman, Williams, Lawrence, Tudor, Ewbank, Powell, Mullaly, Swainson, Stevens, Schreiber, and Kelly; Lieutenants Yeates, Hingston, Hunter, Farewell, Greer, Leslie, Grant, Cameron, MacGeorge, Lotbiniere, Camberlege, Hildebrand, Weekes, Meyer, Saunders, Scott, West, Craven, and Greensheet; and Lieutenant-Colone Grave.

Indian Marines.—To be Commanders—Aves and Lye.

Surgeon-Captain Ker's appointment to Simla has been notified.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Johnstone is appointed Brigade-Surgeon, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen White appointed by H. E. the Viceroy, to decide what the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway should pay to the Mhow Cantonment in lieu of any water-rate that may be imposed by the Cantonment Committee.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 10.

Mr. Udney, Commissioner of Peshawar, leaves Simla, this week, to complete the arrangements for the Khyber-Asmar delimitation.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

The proposed amendments to the Indian Penal Code are now being drafted for introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council at an early date.

THE TWO AMERICAN TRAVELLERS.

The two American sportsmen, Messrs. Phelps and Church, arrived at Srinagar, after having enjoyed fine sport on Tagdambash Pamir and in the Maralbashi country.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

It now seems possible that until the water in the Gohna Lake tops the dam no flood will occur, and even when this occurs, there may be no terrific rush of water.

THE EDITOR OF THE *SUNDAY TIMES* APPEALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 10.

Donald Malcolm Gasper, editor, *Sunday Times*, through Mr. A. P. Gasper, appealed to-day, to the full Bench (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beverley), against the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and six hundred rupees fine, passed upon him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for selling, and being in possession of an obscene publication. Mr. Gasper moved on the ground that possession was not proved, and the one passage on which the possession was based was innocent.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal summarily, saying that the offence had been conclusively proved, and there was no ground for interference. Some strong remarks were made by the Chief Justice on the grounds of appeal set forth by the barrister.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 10.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs Nairne gave a ball, last night, at the Gymkhana, which was a great success. Over four hundred guests, including H. E. the Governor and the Government House party, attended. An excellent supper was served in the badminton shed, which was prettily decorated for the occasion.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

The cricket match between the Poona and Kirkee Gymkhanas, played on the Poona Gymkhana ground, terminated to-day, in a draw after big scores on both sides. Martin and Hancock, the two not-outs overnight, went in the morning, and played well together till 200 runs came on the board, when Hancock was bowled. Dr. Martin played a good game, being bowled by Wilkins at the close of the innings. Mr. Stockdale made good play for 44 runs. Poona next went in, managing between 3-40 p.m. and 6-15 p.m. to knock up 187 runs for the loss of five wickets. Dr. Trask played a capital game for 61, being caught in the slip, as did Wilkins, who with 58 was still in, when stumps were drawn.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Deas, b Stockdale	55	b Poore	29
Trask, b Heaton	23	c Langtry, b Plummer	61
Wilkins, b Hancock	20	not out	58
Pottinger, c Heaton, b Stockdale	0	c Plummer, b Poore	6
Cates, c Cox, b Heaton	44	b Sutton	11
Wyatt, st Usborne, b Poore	104	b Poore	15
Ferryhough, c Langtry, b Stockdale	20	did not bat.	
Barnes, c Usborne, b Stockdale	0		
Vincent, st Usborne, b Poore	0		
Copeland, c Poore, b Stockdale	6		
Holbrooke, not out	5		
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	286	Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	R	M	W	2nd Innings. B	R	M	W
Stockdale	181	110	9	5	55	41	1	0
Hancock	75	47	2	1	60	23	5	0
Heaton	100	75	2	2	55	45	1	0
Sutton	10	11	0	0	30	21	0	1
Poore	50	22	3	2	64	35	4	3
Plummer					25	15	1	1

KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Poore, l-b-w, Barnes	91
Usborne, b Deas	0
Cox, c Barnes, b Holbrooke	17
Hancock, b Holbrooke	53
Dr Martin, b Wilkins	94
Hayes, b Cates	4
Sutton, run out	2
Stockdale, b Wilkins	51
Heaton, b Copeland	11
Langtry, c Pottinger, b Copeland	4
Plummer, not out	6
Extras	23
Total	356

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Deas	145	78	5	1
Holbrooke	105	55	4	2
Cates	70	56	1	1
Copeland	95	61	4	2
Barnes	80	33	4	1
Fernyhough	20	12	1	1
Wilkins	60	38	1	2

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bombay Cavalry—2nd Lieutenant Hislop, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation.

23rd Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Coghill, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

Surgeon-Major Ulickbourke, Army Medical Staff, is appointed in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Mhow, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Army Medical Staff, reported sick.

Surgeon-Captain Sutton, Army Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Purandhar, *vice* Surgeon-Major Bourke, Military Works Department.

Lieutenant Watling, Royal Engineers, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Karachi Division.

Military Works Department.—The undermentioned officer and medical warrant officer have been granted leave of absence:—

5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Da Costa, for two days, 23rd and 24th July, in India, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Subordinate Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon (1st class) D'Silva, in India, for 6 months, on medical certificate, on extension.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL VS. FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS the opening match in the second round of the cricket championship of the Association, according to expectation, proved an exciting one, and resulted in a victory for the former school by nine runs in the first innings. Both teams were known to be very strong this year, having in the opening round made an exhibition of their respective opponents, and each were looked upon as the probable winners of the championship in the final. This added considerable interest to the contest, which was watched by a very large crowd of school-boys, mostly belonging to the contending schools, each of which had given a half-holiday in honour of the occasion. The losers were admittedly the stronger batting side, but the Elphinstonions had the reputation of working together better as a team. The most noticeable feature of the match was nervousness, which alone can account for the low scores made in the first innings. The Elphinstonians on winning the toss went in to bat, and disaster followed disaster, half the wickets being down for some 13 runs, all but one of the best bats being out. But this one, Vakharia, was equal to the occasion, and playing with great coolness kept his wickets intact. At this time he put up a ball badly in the slips, which was not held owing to a misunderstanding between the fieldsmen. This mistake cost the Fort High School the match, as Vakharia who had up to then batted patiently for six singles, began letting out; and soon added 12 to his score when he was well caught at short leg in trying to pull a short pitched one. With his departure the end soon came, and the whole side was out for 33. Bottlewalla took 4 wickets for 14, and Master 6 for 13. Bad as was this show the Fort High School did worse. The team which had, on the previous Sunday, easily defeated a moderate team of the Parsee Gymkhana, and scored some 140 runs, succumbed to the attack of the Elphinstone bowlers for a miserable 24. Colabawalla, the hero of the St. Xavier's match, in which he made 113 not out, had rough luck in playing on when he had made but four and Meherhomjee, a powerful hitter, was beautifully held in the long field by Bharucha for 2. This disaster affected the play of the rest with the result above indicated. R. Kanga who took 7 wickets for 7 runs was mainly responsible for this. On going in again with the match practically won, the Elphinstonians played nearer their true form, and made [illegible] runs, to which total R. Kanga contributed 29 and Doctor 14. Master who took 7 wickets for 40 runs, was the most successful bowler. The remaining fixtures in this round are as follows:—

Monday, 13th instant, New High School vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.

Wednesday, 15th instant, Proprietory School vs. J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage.

Thursday, 16th instant, Cathedral School vs. St. Mary's Institution.

B. V. A. A. C. VS. ARMY AND NAVY S. C. C.

A match will be played between the above clubs today on the Cooperage at 3 p.m., sharp. The following players will represent the B. V. A. A. C.: Sergt. W. H. Jackson (captain), Grs. C. Warman, G. Brimmel, A. C. Bowack, J. Stafford, J. C. Cross, T. Gouldston, Hon. Member W. Seel, Grs. F. A. Martin, G. W. Claridge, and W. H. Davies. Reserves—Bomb. Hesketh and Gr. Penton.

THAT remarkable young tragic actress, Miss Olga Nethersole, has been giving some account of her experiences of the stage, and in the course of it she has revealed the curious fact that her "first appearance on any stage" was at Colney Hatch Asylum. It was at an entertainment given to the poor lunatics, and Miss Nethersole, who played the part of a servant-maid, had an attack of stage fright, which was intensified by the fact that an old woman in the front row gesticulated at her wildly the whole time she was on the stage. On the subject of letters from strangers, which are received by actresses who attain to any degree of prominence in their profession, Miss Nethersole had much to say in the course of her confidences, which were made to a "Cassell's Saturday Journal" interviewer. An enthusiastic American gentleman, who had never seen her act, wrote from West Virginia to say that he had seen her portrait in the "Illustrated London News," and that he was ready to marry her if she was still "fancy free and not betrothed." Another gentleman, who is a stranger to her personally, has been in the habit ever since Miss Nethersole has been on the stage of writing elaborate criticisms to her of each successive impersonation which she attempts.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

THE Royal Christening was performed on Monday afternoon at White Lodge before a small but very select crowd of relatives and sponsors:—Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife representing the Queen of Denmark, Princess Victoria of Wales, representing the Queen of the Hellenes, Prince Adolphus of Teck representing the King of Denmark, the Duke of Connaught, representing the King of Wurtemburg; and Prince Louis of Battenberg representing the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The baptismal bowl—a vessel of pure gold which has been used as a christening font for all the Queen's descendants—was brought for the occasion from Windsor; the baptismal water was fetched according to pious fancy from the once consecrated stream of the Jordan; and the christening Cake, a triumph of the confectioner's art, came from the Land o' Cakes—or to be exact, for you at all times want good christening and wedding cakes from the house of McVitie and Price, Edinburgh. Why should I grudge an artist in feeding stuffs a puff that I would willingly give to a maker of plays, pictures, or poems, not nearly so sweet and wholesome?

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And they called the child "Edward, Albert, Christian, George, Andrew, Patrick, David," leaving posterity whom it most concerns to decide by which name he will reign over them. As royal cognomens go, it is not extravagant either in quality or quantity. The seven good old-fashioned names happily embrace a compliment, by proxy if not personally, to all the principal royal relatives, and to each of the four kingdoms—a triumph of diplomatic genius on the part of the babe's noble army of sponsors. For it is no easy thing to name a royal infant—a kinglet in whose existence not only his parents, but the nation at large claims proprietorship.

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The choice of simple, unpretending family names for our end of the century babies is not an accident, but a part of the great 1830 fashion revival. To call a boy in the quaint dress of our grandfathers' day Ruby, or a girl in a short-waisted, long-skirted frock, a shawl, and a net cap, "Violet" or "Ivy" is an anachronism—they must be "David" or "Judith," "Betty" or "Peter." The time was when to be called after some fossil relative was as much as a child's prospects were worth, and the unhappily dowered Bridget and Johanna, Thaddeus and Timothy had to pass through life under cover of a pet name. But all that is changed; and now girls with pretty names culled from novels or dance music long to exchange their fantastic appellations for something more suitable to *gigot* sleeves and cottage bonnets.

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When our young barristers go through their preparatory course of jurisprudence there is no question of their serving their time to a milliner or dressmaker with a view to knowing the ins and outs of a proper fit later on when they are called to adjudicate on the matter in the County Court. They are expected to learn it all by intuition, or perhaps to take private lessons from their sisters or their wives. But it is hard on the women who have to depend for justice on the eye of a judge cultivated at haphazard by a more or less tasteless wife, or perhaps even some still more ante-deluvian relative. A couple of cases of dressmaking differences came this week before Judge Meadows-White in the Clerkenwell County Court. They were not vast affairs entailing great expenditure of money and art. In the first case a lady sued her dressmaker for the price of a dress which did not fit. What good is a dress if it does not fit. The judge seemed to think that so long as it covered the lady she had no great reason to be discontented. He suggested that it should be tried on in the ante-room, and then having examined it, pronounced it not too bad to be altered. For which purpose he decreed that that the dressmaker should pay ten shillings and hand over the dress. If Judge Meadows-White were a woman he would know that there is no prospect of the dress being put right by another dressmaker for ten shillings.

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The second case was a claim by a dressmaker for nineteen shillings for making a dress to order. The account given of transaction by the plaintiff shows that the relations between the parties were rather strained—not an unusual circumstance when it is question of fit and misfit. The lady, according to the dressmaker's report, snatched the dress from her hand and would not listen to the explanation of how it could be altered. "She was quite sober at the time and quite ladylike," added the aggrieved dressmaker. On the other side, the lady who was very voluble said the dress was 26 inches round the waist, whilst she was only 22 inches. "Oh yes"; rejoined the artist, "it is quite easy for a customer to draw herself in if she likes." Then she offered to come round and show the judge the measurements. But the judge had enough of the matter, so he found for the dressmaker—evidently attaching no importance to a surplus of four inches in a lady's waist.

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Now these are every-day occurrences though they do not usually end in a law-court; for both dressmaker and customer dread the unpleasantness of a public trial, with the result that the weaker of the two opponents goes to the wall. The moral of the matter is that women who are particular to look well, should exact certificates of proficiency from their dressmakers as well as from their cook, their governess, their maid of all work. We would not confide our dinner to be cooked or our portrait to be painted by an unqualified artist, and it is equally reckless to entrust one of the most difficult tasks to a person wholly self-taught and inexperienced. If we do so, we have only ourselves to blame when our frocks are a failure and an unsympathetic and inartistic judge sees little to object to in a bodice four inches too ample or in a skirt two inches too short.

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Another practical reform would be the removal of the disabilities to women's practising as barristers and being made judges. Why should not women take part in the adjudication of cases relating to women's affairs with which they are most competent to deal. It seems absurd to have men sitting in judgment on matters in which a certain technical knowledge not legal lore is wanted. There are already a couple of clever LL.B. ladies, Miss Eliza Orme and Miss Reina Lawrence. If they would undertake the task—but clever women don't care much for millinery and dressmaking—they would be infinitely better judges of the fit of a gown than the average county court officials. For the matter of that they would be better all round judges than the average. The law has charms for many men of ordinary intellect; while at the present moment only exceptional women take to it.

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Recipes are a popular feature of journalistic literature nowadays. We are told how to do everything according to formula from the rinsing of a baby's feeding-bottle to the writing of a dead friend's obituary. As often as not that kind of information is entirely untrustworthy. But here is a recipe which have been recommended as specially good. It is for making gin-punch after the Garrick Club fashion:—Pour half a pint of gin on the outer peel of a lemon, then add a little lemon juice, a wine glass of maraschino, a pint-and-a-quarter of water, and two bottles of iced soda-water—the result is a delightful summer drink which should be taken *moderately*.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A PRACTICE game will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m. Chairs will be provided for ladies. Players and reserves are requested to be punctual. The following team will represent the Rovers:—Goal, J. Stevenson; backs, L. G. McFarlane (captain) and A. G. Brimmell; half-backs, J. Allan, N. Catchpole, and G. Walton; forwards, F. Simpson, A. Simpson, J. Langton, H. J. Eastwood, and C. Brown. Reserves, Ellis, Coats, Wood, and Thompson.

SOME persons who were amusing themselves by taking soundings of the river Doubs, near the grotto of Brendt, in the Canton of Neuchatel, have come across a curious historical memento. They fished up a bottle half filled with mud. On breaking it they found a piece of paper with the following inscription:—"Launched on the occasion of the return of Napoleon, the 8th of March, 1815." As the writing is on the border of a copy of the "Journal des Debats," dated March, 1815, it is thought there can be no question of the authenticity of the document.

MADAME CARNOT has had a collection made of relics of her late husband, and more particularly of the clothes he wore during his unfortunate visit to Lyons. Strange to say, it was found at first that although he took two hats with him, one of which he was wearing at the moment of his assassination, both had disappeared. They have now been recovered, and the mystery has been cleared up. It appears that the one he was wearing when struck fell out of the carriage amidst the consternation which followed the blow, and was picked up by a policeman. The policeman took it to the station, whence, after some little delay due to official routine, it was forwarded to the Elysee. There remained the other, and for days the search for it was in vain, so that it was thought that some collecting maniac had stolen it. It turns out, however, that the first doctor who was called in to attend the dying President, Dr Girard, took the hat in mistake for his own. There was naturally great confusion, and hats were lying about on tables and chairs and even on floors. The following days, the weather being hot, the doctor wore a straw hat, and the silk hat he had taken remained hanging up in his hall. The first time he went to put it on he discovered the mistake, the hat having the President's [illegible]. He then carefully packed it in [illegible] and addressed it to Madame Carnot [illegible] few hours before Madame Carnot [illegible] Elysee.

TABLE TALK

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

A CORRESPONDENT, who knows the whole history of Church movements during the last half century, tells me, first, that I am quite right in what I said a fortnight ago as to the part played by Cambridge in those movements. But he says it must not be forgotten that the Oxford Architectural Society "did an equally good and effective work for many years, and led the way in Church order, restoration, and beauty. The systematic plan on which its first founders laboured, the valuable help given to local architects by the published plans of Oxfordshire churches, the restoration of Dorchester Cathedral on the Thames, the kindly and efficient patronage of the Oxford authorities, together with the most effective and beautiful publications of the late Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., ought not to be overlooked. . . . Mr. E J. Boyes (not Boyer) quite properly claims commendation for the work at Cambridge. Give me leave to plead for the recognition of a similar labour at Oxford—as well and efficiently done."

I am very glad to publish the above note. It is, as everybody knows, always difficult to get at a right understanding of things which happened, or began, just before our own time. For instance, a man must have been a boy, or a young man, in the Fifties to understand the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; in the Sixties to understand the American Civil War; in the Seventies to understand the Franco-Prussian War; and in the Forties to understand the beginnings and the causes of what was called the Puseyite, or the Tractarian, movement. We have clean forgotten both words now. Who was Pusey, my young friend of eighteen? Why Tractarian? He knows not; he shakes his head. Called by any name the fact remains. The "movement" in its onward march has swept over the whole of the English speaking world; it has changed, and is still changing, the religion of the people; it has brightened the services and improved the buildings; its influence is felt even in the narrowest of sects. It seems to me, comparing things that were with things that are, that as great a change has come upon our race in religion as was enforced by that most masterful of all kings that ever were—Henry the Eighth himself. I would enlarge; I would enter into details; but, my friend, I tremble. Orthodoxy is a very delicate and sensitive plant; even while we think it is the most perfect blossom it may be going off into something else. Let me not expose my flower to criticism; it is so easy to slip. I remember a verse in Browning:

> There's a great text in Galatians,
> Once you trip on it, entails
> Twenty-nine distinct . . .

The word heresies, which is suggested, does not rhyme with Galatians. Those who do not know the verse may fill up the line with a word that does so rhyme.

The American bust to Keats has been erected in Hampstead Church. There was the goodliest company ever got together, in that not illiterate suburb, of literary men and women. The addresses were all admirable; the choir surpassed themselves; the short service was impressive; and the bust, so far as I could see it—for the day was dark—is beautiful. Once more, brothers and sisters, in our love for Keats our poet, we thank you.

I read that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has discovered, and has revealed, the secret of Prolonged—I hope, Perpetual—Youth. The world has long pined for this secret. According to the report, she says that the secret (a very, very simple thing) consists solely in getting at once whatever you want. Like a certain friend of mine, Mme. Bernhardt possesses a Magic Knob, the Jinn of which, when she presses it, brings her whatever she asks for. All we have to do, then, is to get such a Magic Knob. But—it really seems as if nothing in the world could be new—Sam Weller said much the same thing nearly sixty years ago. "If ever," that great thinker observed, "I wanted anything; I always asked for it in a wery 'spectful and obligin' manner. If they didn't give it me, I took it, for fear I should be led to do somethin' wrong through not havin' it." The same thing, you see. Therefore, my dear young lady, since nothing would grieve your friends more than to see the decay of your beauty and the vanishing of your youth—pray—pray—whenever you want anything, take it. Remember that grizzling brings wrinkles and that fretting spoils a complexion sooner than freckles. Help yourself. Press the magic knob. Take whatever you want. So you shall keep your youth. So you shall preserve your happiness.

St. Swithin's Day. A drizzling, misty, moisty day. Alas!

> Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain,
> And wash the pavement with incessant rain.

The superstition has been, one is told, shown, over and over again, to be baseless. Yet it lingers as all superstitions do. I account for it by the fact that this time of year, July and August, is generally a time of rain. Looking back on the holidays—August holidays—of something like twenty years, I think that they were generally rainy. Thus to begin with I find:

1874. August wet (Ilfracombe).
1875. August fine (Weymouth).
1876. August very hot and dry (London).
1877. August showery (South Wales).
1878. August showery (Lyme Regis).
1879. August wet (London).
1880. August hot and dry (Bude Haven).
1881. August wet (Dartmoor).
1882. August showery (Lincolnshire).
1883. August fine (Tunbridge Wells).
1884. August dry and hot (Broadstairs).
1885. Part of August fine, last week wet (Hunstanton).
1886. August wet (Dartmoor).
1887. August showery (Whitby).
1888. August showery (Southwold).
1889. August wet and cold (Robin Hood's Bay).
1890. August wet (Penmaenmawr).
1891. August wet (Dartmoor).
1892. August showery (Mundsley, near Cromer).
1893. August hot and dry (London).

Thus for twenty years the summer holiday was taken in August for every year except two: for thirteen years out of the twenty the month was rainy; and four years only was the month hot and dry. How St. Swithin behaved I know not. In addition to these holidays there have been many shorter travels in France, Belgium, Holland, and places in England and Scotland in the months of June, September, and October. The only places where I remember rain in those months are Brussels and Buxton. With these notes before me, I shall not be surprised if it rains a good deal on the exposed promontory where we are taking up our summer quarters. Let us not forget the cards; a cribbage board; a great box of books; a waterproof; and writing paper.

> "COURAGE!" he cried, and in the page he read
> Where Letts in lines the days and months had spread;
> "Courage, my brothers! ten days more and then,
> Far from the gatherings and feasts of men,
> To dancing brooks, up to the clear cold down,
> To steep hillsides with stunted oaks, wind blown,
> To gardens opulent, to sandy beach,
> To greet the swans upon the river reach,
> Thither with hearts all grateful shall we haste;
> The season's weary pleasures gone and past,
> That gracious interval prepared to bless,
> Which asks no dinner, afternoon, or dress.
> Courage, my brothers! ten short evenings more—
> And then farewell, ye Joys of Ninety Four!"

It was a company of ghosts—Souls—ethereal forms—bodiless, yet with form; without substance, yet visible; their faces, in outline against the twilight sky, were pale and expectant; their eyes, orbs of dim light, were anxious. They were gathered together on the banks of a broad river, which flowed silently out of darkness into darkness; in the east there was a faint gleam as of dawn; a grey breath out of which, as at early dawn, were shot long rays of light; it seemed as if the grey would turn to red and the red into all the colours that are, and that the sun would leap up and day begin. In the west there was a dull red glow as of departed day; a breadth of red which seemed as if it was gradually fading away, as if twilight would turn into darkness and evening into night. But as one looked the glow in the east waxed not, nor did the glow in the west wane; and always, between, lay the twilight on the river's bank. This was the Present; it lies between the Past and the Future; and neither changes; not the Past if you can remember it; not the Future if your can foretell it. On the bank they waited—this company of Souls; they were waiting for Charon to ferry them back over the River so that they might begin, once more their new life upon the earth in human form. I must have been among them—one of that company; else how should I know anything about these Souls?

Looking more curiously, I perceived that the bearing and manner of each differed; one was humble—too humble—even cringing; one was proud—too proud; one looked stupidly across the water; one with apprehension; one with philosophic interest; one with rage; one with joy; every emotion connected with anticipation lay upon those faces. Then one cried, shivering, "He comes not—why does he delay? Are they inventing new miseries?" And another, whose face had the look of woman: "Nay, our miseries are invented by ourselves." But they murmured. "Let us remember," she went on, "our former faults and follies and live wisely." Then, as we waited, one after the other began to narrate his experiences. There were sins and sufferings in the last life of everyone. No one had the least shame in confessing everything: it was as if we warned each other. As we talked, every soul became exceedingly wise; we all knew every danger: we were prepared for every form of temptation in the world before us. "But," said one, "we know not how many years have passed since we came here—we count not time. We have no years: it may be yesterday: it may be a million years ago. The world will have changed." "Nay," said the woman who had exhorted wisdom, "man is man, and changes not, save in outward things. There will be the same temptations always—and the same sins. Let us go back armed with the memory of the past. And see—he comes: the boatman comes." So we all got into the boat together. Now there was one soul who sat next to me. Nothing at all had he said during the long talk. Now, on the eve of landing, he whispered to me, "I mean to have all I want—and I know the way to get it." "How?" I asked him. He laughed, but not mirthfully. "I shall be as ill-tempered as I possibly can," he replied. So we got across the river and separated. I know not what became of all the rest, because I forgot everything—the company, the river, the temptations, the dangers, the faults, and the follies—everything. And so, I am convinced, did all the rest of the company. But the man with the bad temper I have since met; and at sight of him the whole scene returned, and I heard again the hoarse whisper in the boat. He has remembered his resolution and his method. Has he remembered anything else? I think not. But he has acted on his resolution; he has been all his life the most ill-tempered, ill-conditioned, selfish BEAST that ever was seen—and he has had everything, in consequence, that there is to have. Thinking over this little episode, I am constrained to admit that it is on the whole good for us that we should forget all that happened to us before we began the present earthly pilgrimage.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the following copy of the reply of the Government of India received through the Local Government to the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha regarding the rules and regulations about the first admissions to the Bombay Provincial Service proposed to be introduced, and to request that you will be so good as to insert the same in the next issue of your paper.—Yours, &c.,

V. H. KARANDIKAR,
Poona Assist. Secy., Sarvajanik Sabha.

Bombay Castle, 7th August, 1894.

To The Honorary Secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

Sir,—In reply to the memorial addressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed rules for regulating admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, I am directed to communicate the following observations and orders of that Government on the several prayers contained therein.

2. As regards the first prayer of the Sabha that Mamlatdarships may be included in the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council has fully considered the matter on this and previous occasions and is altogether unable to apply to the Bombay Presidency a different rule from that which has been accepted in other Provinces, where the line of demarcation between the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services has been so drawn, in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, as to include in the latter service officers of the Tahsildar class to whom the Mamlatdars correspond. The Governor-General in Council, without any undervaluation of the worth of the Bombay Subordinate Civil Service, does not consider that it possesses any better claim to a higher *status* than the Subordinate Civil Service in some of the other Provinces; and for this and other more general reasons it would in his opinion be impossible to apply to that service in Bombay any more favourable measure of treatment than is elsewhere approved.

3. On the question of admission of the preferential claims to Deputy Collectorships of graduates in the Revenue line who entered that line under the terms of the notification of this Government No. 6505, dated 17th December, 1878, as modified by the notification No. 7105, dated 2nd September, 1885, which the Sabha has urged upon the attention of the Government of India, I am to observe that the general principle is that the scheme for the Provincial Service, which has for its primary end the establishment of the public service on a basis of thorough efficiency and for its secondary aim the reasonable recognition of the claims of important sections of the community, should be introduced with due regard to the vested interests and to the qualifications and the reasonable expectations of individual officers who may be affected in carrying it out.

4. With regard to the second prayer of the Sabha that the competitive test may be raised at least to the level of the B. A. examination of the Bombay University, I am to state that the Government of India agree with this Government that the system of competitive examination proposed in the draft rules referred to by the Sabha should receive a fair trial. Under this system not only have graduates a better chance of being successful than candidates of lower educational attainments, so far as the obligatory subjects of the proposed competitive test are concerned, but in view of the optional subjects included, they will have all the advantage over the latter that they can properly claim.

5. As regards the third prayer of the Sabha that the recruitment of Subordinate Judges may continue as heretofore, I am to intimate that there is no intention of lowering the standard of qualification. A separate set of rules for regulating admission to the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service is being prepared, in which provision will be made for a separate qualifying test on the basis of the one now in force for Subordinate Judgeships.

6. With reference to the last two prayers of the Sabha concerning the recruitment for the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, I am to observe that they relate to matters which are still under consideration and which will be dealt with by this Government in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India with due regard to the principle enunciated in paragraph 3 of this letter.—I have, &c.,

W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

BELGAUM FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE following were the costumes worn at the fancy dress ball at Belgaum:—

LADIES.	CHARACTERS.
Mrs Nugent	Queen of Clubs
Mrs Macpherson	Zingara
Mrs Woodward	Duchess of Devonshire
Mrs Channer	Shepherdess
Mrs Peacock	Poudree
Mrs Shaw	French Peasant
Mrs Barton	Nun
Mrs Young	Poudree
Mrs Minchin	Silver Butterfly
Mrs Mackintosh	Champagne Bottle
Mrs Burton	Zingara
Miss Macpherson	Undine
Miss Davidson	Greek Lady
Miss Maners	Queen of Clubs
Miss Pottinger	Poudree
Miss Harrison	Lamp Shade
Miss Cockerell	An Old Picture
Miss Hughes	Poudree
Miss Mears	An Angel
Miss Johnson	Bo Peep
Miss Johnson	Poudree
Miss St John	Red Ridinghood
Mrs Johnson	Spanish Lady
Mrs Bowen	Empire Dress
Miss Kerr	Poudree
Miss Maclaren	Shepherdess
Miss Kendall	Greek Lady

GENTLEMEN.	CHARACTERS.
Mr Nugent	Uniform
Mr Macpherson	Court Dress
Mr Woodward	Evening Dress
Col St John	Uniform
Capt Burton	Uniform
Surg-Capt Cockerell	Uniform
Major Shaw	Uniform
Major Burton	Uniform
Surg-Capt Hughes	Uniform
Capt Barton	Court Dress
Capt Johnson	Last Century
Capt Broadly	Meptusiapheles
Major Richards	Toreador
Capt Wemess	Brigand
Mr Duncan	Highland Dress
Mr Nash	......
Major Juxon Jones	Matador
Mr Chandler	......
Mr Norman	Festival Dress, Punjabi Titels
Mr Jeppcoat	......
Mr Beddek	......
Mr Pander	Yacht Sailor Boy
Capt Thornton	Sepoy
Mr Loch	Baby
Mr Johnson	Robinhood
Mr Mears	Bottle of Pilsener Beer
Mr Sheppard	Monk
Mr Swift	Buffalo Bill
Mr Page	Cap and Gown
Mr Mactier	Fancy Evening Dress
Capt Swainson	Mexican Dress
Surg-Major Laffan	Baby
Capt Mackintosh	French Corn
Surg-Capt Young	Evening Dress
Capt Maners	Spanish Dandy
Mr Harrison	Court Dress
Mr Newman	Hundred Years Ago
Mr Need	Evening Dress Reversed
Mr Bond	Uniform
Mr Tundie	......
Mr Pottinger	......
Mr Davie	The Huganot
Mr Holland	Groom
Mr Gordon	Clown
Mr Fellowes	Uniform
Mr Munro	Highland Dress
Mr Lushington	Pirate
Mr Wingate	Hunt Dress

AT last, writes the *Daily Telegraph*, we have got an authentic description of the Woman of To-day, who, of course, is the mother of the Lady of the Future, and as the description comes from a judge, it may be taken as having nearly the authority of an Act of Parliament. She exists to be photographed. Even if she have no near relatives to whom she may send them, the necessity exists all the same; and this is the way, according to Judge Bacon, in which she makes friends who will accept memento of her enchanting presence. "Pretty ladies," said his Honour, who evidently spoke with the authority which comes from experience, "make friends wherever they go. They meet other ladies in a railway train and get into conversation with them. Next morning they meet again, and, of course, kiss and slobber over each other. They are friends at once, and an exchange of photographs then takes place. The fact is that in this case the lady did not like the portraits, although they were beautiful, and even flattering. But the husband must pay for them all the same." The gentleman in question is a Mr. Brown, whose wife went to Messrs. Cameron and Smith to be photographed before going out to India. She was taken in thirteen different positions and five different dresses, and was to have six copies of all that were good, the number actually sent her being sixty, for which the bill was £16. Judge Bacon looked at the photographs and innocently asked whether they were taken for the frocks or the face? He was informed that the latter was a minor consideration, the chief things being the dresses and the trinkets. It was pleaded on the lady's behalf that she could not possibly have ordered so many photographs, because she had no friends in India to whom to send them. Then it was that Judge Bacon, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, gave his idea of how ladies make friendships, for which some Women of the Future novelist will assuredly make him the "bold, bad man" of her next romance. Nevertheless Mr. Brown has to pay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens next week, promises well; 350 pictures have been already received, and more are on their way. A fairly large number of professional artists have sent exhibits.

COLONEL OTTLEY, who is now in Simla, in connection with Committee work, will at the conclusion of his special duty, revert to his former post for a short time, after which it is practically decided that he will succeed Colonel Home as Inspector-General of Irrigation.

CHOLERA is very prevalent in parts of Benares and suburbs. Sporadic cases have also occurred in cantonments, a private of the Fusiliers dying of it the other day. A few cases occurred among the native infantry, but the heavy rain of the last few days has checked the further spread of the disease.

A TELEGRAM from Naini Tal says that visitors to that station are being put to considerable inconvenience owing to a break on the road about one mile from Kathgodan Railway Station. Some forty feet of the roadway has slipped bodily down, rendering tonga and other vehicular traffic impracticable, though passengers who are daring enough can cross by a rough path cut across the slip. Incessant rain prevents the work of restoring road, which will be very difficult.

AN enormous number of coolies are employed on the several works in connection with the slips on the Kalka road. Three years ago, on a similar occasion, sickness broke out among the working parties, and some 150 Ladakhis ran away from the works and brought infection to Simla. It is to be hoped that sanitary arrangements will be looked to amongst gangs not over-addicted to cleanliness. The Municipality are anxious about the matter, and due representations have been made to the proper authorities.

THE greatest energy will have to be used by the bullock train authorities to get the many cases lying at Kalka containing pictures for the coming exhibition. The energetic superintendent, Dowlat Ram, will, doubtless, prove equal to the occasion. Preparations for the hanging of the pictures are in active progress in the Town Hall.

DURING the recent heavy rains the Asun river in the Dun was in high flood. When the water went down it was discovered that the river has changed its course, and about fifty acres of cultivated land has been washed away on the East Hope Town Tea Estate.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 241 Hindus, and 33 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 301 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 351. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from measles, 121 from fevers, 19 from dysentery, 20 from diarrhœa, and 135 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 34·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·3 per 1,000 per annum.

IT appears that a petition has been lodged in the District Court of Madura for the removal of the young Rajah of Ramnad from the managership of the famous Rameswaram Temple.

THE Madras Government has called upon the heads of offices in which type-writing machines are in use to report on the suitability of the various patterns of instruments in use and on the general results attained as regards saving of clerical labour and stationery.

A MUSSOORIE correspondent writes that the pakka bridge over the Bimdal stream, some twelve miles from Saharanpur and on the Saharanpur-Dehra road, has been carried away by the violence of the stream from the Siwalik hills. The Sappers and Miners from Roorkee and some hundreds of coolies are employed in repairing the damage done.

OUR new contemporary, "St. Paul's" which publishes week by week, in addition to numerous spirited engravings, a number of signed articles on special topics by writers of repute, has a communication in its current issue from Father Ignatius on preaching in the English Church. Writing from Llanthony Abbey, Father Ignatius declares it is high time something was done to prevent the grievous torture that is inflicted every Sunday upon so large a number of our church-going population. Why, he asks, should people who are utterly unable to preach be compelled to try to do so Sunday after Sunday for the whole course of their natural lives? They are a misery to themselves and a torture to their fellow-creatures, and they cause many persons to dread the Sabbath and the House of God. Why should a man who can't preach be allowed in the pulpit, any more than a man who knows nothing of watchmaking be allowed in a watchmaker's shop? In his opinion, one of the reasons why our preachers are worse than useless in the pulpit is that they don't believe a word of what they are saying, or if they do, their hearts are not stirred to utter the words their lips are sounding.

MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, the proprietor of "The New York World," has presented to the City of Paris a splendid monument in bronze, more than thirteen feet high, representing Generals Washington and Lafayette. The two founders of the independence of the United States are in the act of shaking hands. The monument, which is by M. Bartholdi, the designer of the great Lion of Belfort and the statue of Liberty presented to New York, is to be erected in Paris in the Place des Etats Unis, overlooking the Rue de Galilee.

THE City of New York is provided with only one post-office for every fifty thousand inhabitants, whereas London has one to every 5,268. These figures, illustrated by further details to the disadvantage of the American system, are given by Mr. Dayton, Postmaster of New York, who adds that the contrast between the postal facilities enjoyed by the residents of the chief city in Europe and those vouchsafed to residents of the chief city in the United States is not gratifying to American municipal or national pride. It appears that the present method of sending mails between the General Post Office and the branch office stations is by the old-fashioned waggon service, or by messenger service on the elevated railroads; but owing to the lack of proper facilities, the elevated railroads are unable to run express trains except during the morning and evening.

IN the last issue of the Official Journal of the Netherlands there is a notification to the effect that a pension of 2,000 florins has been granted to M. Tak van Poortvliet, ex-Minister of the Interior. So odd a sum naturally occasions some surprise. It is explained that M. van Poortvliet was already in receipt of a pension of 1,999 florins, and the odd florin in the new grant was merely for the sake of symmetry in the official book-keeping.

AN exciting incident occurred recently whilst General Count Mussin-Puchking, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Province of Russia, was reviewing the troops at Nicolaieff. There was a park of forty guns on the field, and their simultaneous discharge startled the General's charger, which bolted at a terrific speed towards the railway just as a train was approaching. An aide-de-camp vainly endeavoured to overtake the animal, when Lieutenant Daniloff, a mounted artillery officer, placed himself directly across the path of the runaway. The impact was terrific. Both men and horses were bowled over in a scrambling heap, and for a minute or two were hidden in a cloud of dust. Fortunately, both the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant escaped with some severe contusions, the former having one of his ankles sprained. On leaving Nicolaieff for Odessa, the General issued an order of the day expressing his satisfaction with the review. The troops who reviewed the reviewer's performance are said to have also expressed their satisfaction at his escape.

LATEST advices give every indication of a severe rate war between the North Atlantic lines. The latest cut in fares is by the American Line, which offers third-class passage to Philadelphia, with free pass to New York or Baltimore, providing all food, furnishing bedding and everything necessary at 36s. By the White Star and Cunard lines the fare is 40s., and by the Canadian lines, third-class 40s., and second cabin £5. The average reduction is about 60 per cent. from ordinary fares.

THE stuffed bodies of Max and Maurice, the two ourang-outangs that died last winter of consumption in Paris, have been placed, says a correspondent, in the natural history museum at the Jardin des Plantes. A number of scientists were present. M. Milne Edwards called attention to different peculiarities of these simians. The thumbs were not opposed to the other fingers, but bent in the same direction. The hand was usually folded up, the legs were dwarfish, and the head and upper limbs gigantic. Max's body measures one metre forty centimetres from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. The length of the outstretched arms, from the finger tips of the right to those of the left hand, is two metres seventy-seven centimetres. Nature makes a curious provision for pillowing creatures of the family to which Max and Maurice belonged, in two large fatty excrescences at the sides of the head. They are formed of adipose cells, and mobile. The laryngean bags are greatly developed in the two specimens at the natural history museum, and can be made, when filled with air, to reach almost to the waist. Though the bones of the head and jaw are gigantic, the brain weighed, in the case of Max, only four hundred grammes, and in that of Maurice, three hundred and ninety-two. The foot must have been the seat of strength in these ourang-outangs. Its bones and muscles are of prodigious strength. This species is further removed from the human than the gorilla and chimpanzee.

THE ARCHITECTS BILL FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Manockji Cursetji, Third Judge, heard the suit brought by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., against the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of Rs. 501-6-8 being the amount due to him on account of commission and professional services rendered to the Municipality. Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Mr. Stevens, while the Municipal Commissioner was represented by Mr. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

Mr. Stevens had filed the following statement showing the amount of commission due by the Bombay Municipality for professional services on different dates up to 19th March, 1894:—

"To Mr. Stevens' commission for preparing estimates of fire service, water-supply, drainage, lift, furniture, &c., (inclusive of gas fittings) on Rs. 3,28,481-12, at 1½ per cent., Rs. 4,927-3-7."

"Mr. Stevens' commission for preparing designs, specification, supervision, &c., (exclusive of gas fittings), on Rs. 2,99,844-10-0, at 5 per cent. Rs. 14,922-3-8.

"By amounts received from the Municipality on different dates up to 19th March last for preparing designs, estimates, specification, and supervision in connection with the fire service, water-supply, drainage, lift, furniture, Rs. 19,418-0-7, balance due by the Municipality, Rs. 501-6-8."

The case was first called on for hearing on last Wednesday, when Mr. Burder refused to go into it unless Mr. Stevens was called as a witness. Mr. Craigie contended that the defence had at their disposal a month's time to give notice to that effect, but as they had not done so he objected to the case being postponed. As Mr. Burder insisted upon a postponement, to enable him to call Mr. Stevens into the witness-box the case was adjourned until yesterday, the defence having to bear the costs of the day.

Mr. Stevens appeared in court yesterday, and was examined by Mr. Burder as his witness, as follows:—

With regard to the building of the new Municipal building, in the first place, your remuneration was fixed at six and a-half per cent. on Rs. 9,76,350?—Yes. That was on the estimated amount for the building proper.

Was that paid to you?—Yes.

You then made supplementary estimates, which amounted to Rs. 3,28,481-12-0?—Yes; for supplementary works, such as fire service, water-supply, and furniture, and also for drainage, gas fittings, electric lights, &c.

But still that estimate was cut down afterwards by the Municipal Corporation, or some Committee, to Rs. 2,99,844-10-0?—Yes; but I will give you the reason why it was cut down. That sum was sanctioned. A copy of the resolution sanctioning the same was forwarded to me by the Commissioner.

At this stage Mr. Burder put in the resolution, dated 14th November, 1890, from the Commissioner, forwarded to Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Burder: Did the works referred to in the resolution amount to Rs. 2,99,844-10-0?—I cannot tell you that; but the actual figures came to less.

You believe that to be the right figure?—Yes. Rs. 2,80,365-15-11.

I want you to tell me from your books the total sum that you have received from the Municipality in respect of the additional works over and above the nine lakhs and seventy-six thousand?—I have received Rs. 19,418-0-7.

That is all you have received from the Municipality?—Not on supplementary estimates.

I am asking you what sum you received in respect of the additional works over and above nine lakhs and seventy-six thousand?—The total sum you are referring to was my approximate estimate. What I had received on account of the supplementary or additional work was Rs. 19,418-0-7.

You received no other sum except Rs. 19,418?—No. Do you swear that you have not received more than Rs. 19,418?

Mr. Craigie observed that Mr. Burder should not cross-examine his own witness.

Mr. Burder disavowed any intention on his part to cross-examine a gentleman in Mr. Stevens' position. He only asked Mr. Stevens about all works over and above the nine lakhs and seventy-six thousand rupees.

His Honour: What do you mean by all the works.

Mr. Stevens: I have done extra work.

Mr. Burder (to Mr. Stevens): What sum have you received for the whole of the work of that description from the Municipality?—I have received Rs. 506-8-0. First of all over the nine lakhs and seventy-six thousand rupees you speak of, I received Rs. 19,418-0-7, whereas for additional or supplementary works as I call them sanctioned by the Corporation and ordered by the Municipal Commissioner I received Rs. 501-6-8.

His Honor (to Mr. Stevens): What was the extra work?—They were entirely new estimates for certain alterations and additions.

Mr. Burder: And what is the total you say you ought to have received in respect of the two items of three lakhs and odd and two lakhs and odd?—I don't think that is quite clear. I have received Rs. 19,418, but I ought to have received Rs. 19,919-7-3.

Mr. Craigie: Mr. Stevens ought to have received that in respect of two items.

Mr. Burder: But you claim in addition Rs. 501 for additional works, arising out of these estimated works?—No, not arising out of these estimates, but out of alterations and additions required by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Judge: Rs. 501 was received on account of the extra work?—Quite so.

Mr. Burder: Will you produce the sanction of the Corporation like the one you received with regard to nine lakhs and odd in respect of those additional works?—I can produce the order of the Municipal Commissioner. I have nothing to do with the Corporation. I was asked by the Municipal Commissioner to do the work.

Mr. Burder: Do you know whether they ever sanctioned payment of any additional sums to you other than the commission on two lakhs and odd?—I do not know. I do not receive orders from the Corporation, but from the Commissioner.

The Judge: You admit, Mr. Burder, that orders were given for extra work?

Mr. Burder: I have no doubt that Mr. Stevens got the order.

Mr. Burder further said that Mr. Stevens undoubtedly contended that he was entitled to the concession, whether the work amounted to that figure or not.

Mr. Stevens replied in the affirmative, remarking that that was the agreement, whether it exceeded or was less. The figures included the preparing of designs, specifications, and supervision of fire service, water-supply, and furniture, &c. And the additional work amounted to Rs. 501 for preparing estimates for fire service, alterations in furniture, electric light fittings, preparing designs, and supervision, &c.

Mr. Burder: Ought not that work to come under the heading which is referred to in respect of two lakhs and odd, whether more or less?—No, certainly not, it is entirely new work done over again.

Mr. Craigie here read and put in a long correspondence which took place between the Municipal Commissioner and some of his officers on the subject of different works that the plaintiff had been called upon to do in connection with the new Municipal Building.

In reply to Mr. Craigie, Mr. Stevens said that, after he had sent in his bill, he received the whole of the balance with the exception of Rs. 501-6-8.

The Judge observed that it was clear from the correspondence that the particular item of Rs. 501 had been paid off.

Mr. Craigie's point was that the payment which was made, was specifically against the items which made up the sum of Rs. 501, as appeared from Mr. Acworth's letter.

The Judge asked Mr. Burder if his contention was that the item was included in the estimates, and that those extra works were not to be paid for.

Mr. Burder replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Stevens, cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, said that he had received payment from the Municipality of the specific items referred to in Mr. Acworth's letter of 20th April last, and those items were for extra works. When he made his estimate for the original works of the building, he sent in the estimates to the Municipality. Subsequently, there was an additional detailed estimate made, and that was for work over and above the work originally estimated for. He charged commission on that extra work. His first estimate was nine lakhs and odd for the main building, but as the Corporation required an extension being made of the building—thirty-two feet extra length—further estimates had to be prepared and designs made for the extra work, and it was on the total estimates that he was paid 6½ per cent. as sanctioned by the Corporation which proved that extra works were sanctioned by the Corporation. He received instructions to prepare supplementary works, and he should be paid for that according to the terms set forth in the letter from the Municipal Secretary to the Commissioner, dated 30th January, 1890, and sending in his account he charged the Municipality according to those terms, and according to those terms a balance of Rs. 501-6-8 was due to him.

Mr. Stevens, being re-examined by Mr. Burder, said that the statements made by his solicitors in their letter, dated 8th May last, were strictly correct. It was there stated that, according to the subsequent agreement, which was in dispute, he was to receive the same remuneration upon the same terms, that is to say, 6½ per cent. on the total estimate of the further works, whether they exceeded the estimate or were less. One of the terms for the original nine lakhs and odd was that 6½ per cent. was to cover all expenses not involving substantial alteration in design. The alteration that was sanctioned was a very substantial one. The alteration was sanctioned by the Corporation.

Mr. Burder was proceeding to ask a question, when Mr. Craigie objected to Mr. Burder cross-examining his own witness.

The Judge said that he was re-examining the witness.

Mr. Craigie submitted that re-examination ought to be confined according to the rules of re-examination.

Witness repeated that the alteration for which he charged and was paid Rs. 501, was a substantial alteration in design.

The Judge remarked that as a matter of fact the item under dispute had been paid off.

Mr. Burder said it was paid by the chief accountant; but his contention was that an amount paid through mistake by a Municipal Officer was not binding on the Municipality according to the Act.

The Judge was of opinion that after all the payment was made by a responsible officer of the Municipality, and the plaintiff's claim in the present suit was upon an estimate for which there was no dispute.

Mr. Burder replied that there was a dispute. He, however, admitted that on the second contract Mr. Stevens was entitled to be paid, whether the work was done or not.

His Honour pointed out that on the last occasion Mr. Burder had said that he did not dispute the work for which the plaintiff was paid nineteen thousand and odd rupees.

Mr. Burder replied that what he stated on the last occasion was that Mr. Stevens had been paid all he was entitled to.

Mr. Craigie pointed out that if Mr. Burder were going to set up another defence, the proper course for

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him would be to file a cross-suit to recover the money paid by mistake.

The Judge said that the sum claimed by plaintiff was a balance of the additional estimates.

Mr. Burder said that what he disputed was whether there was any sum due in respect of the original estimates. As to the matters relating to facts Mr. Stevens and he agreed, but what he asked for was to construe the contract whether or not Mr. Stevens had been paid in full.

Mr. Burder next asked the witness if he could show any letter, resolution, or document of any kind wherein he had either asked for additional remuneration or the Municipality had agreed to pay him in respect of the extra work.

Witness said he was requested to do the work. He did not know if he did or did not ask for any additional fees. He was only following the precedent of the first extra work. He was given an order and had submitted the estimate after the order was given. Every one connected with the work had been paid, except Mr. Stevens. The contractors were paid, and he did not see any reason why they should be considered any more than a professional man who was no more than an outside contractor.

The Judge: Did you get full commission on the original estimates?—That was in the agreement.

The Judge: Supposing the cost had exceeded the estimates?—I should not have got anything more.

The Judge wanted to know what the extra work was.

Mr. Stevens replied that he not only estimated every detail, but made designs, plans, drawings, and personally supervised the work.

The Judge: You were paid commission on larger amount which far exceeded the cost?

Mr. Stevens said that he saved the Municipality three-quarters of a lakh of rupees on the estimates through his close supervision, and if the amount was not saved he should not have got anything more.

In addressing the court for the defence, Mr. Burder said that at first sight it appeared as if the Corporation were trying to do Mr. Stevens out of Rs. 501 in rather a mean way, but that was not really the case, for now as the correspondence had been put in by Mr. Craigie, it appeared that on the original estimate for the works, made by Mr. Stevens, he was paid a commission of upwards of four thousand rupees on work that was never done.

The Judge: But Mr. Stevens explains that through his instrumentality a very large amount of money was saved.

Mr. Burder was glad to give credit to Mr. Stevens for the saving. He did not, however, think that because Mr. Stevens was not paid Rs. 501 over again that he could be said to have been shabbily treated. It was arranged that he should be paid on the first estimate whether the sum of money actually spent was more or less, except in the case of a substantial alteration. With regard to the second contract he would only say that it was stated by the writers, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, that it was on the same terms as before and he accepted the same. The point to be decided was whether the alterations in question were such as would justify a fresh charge. The sum of Rs. 501 was paid, as appeared from Mr. Craigie's letter, in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation. The sanction not being given Mr. Stevens was not entitled to receive the amount which was paid through a mistake.

The Judge wanted to know if Mr. Burder desired the amount to be refunded.

Mr. Burder replied he did not want it to be refunded, but he wanted it to be credited in the account.

The Judge remarked that it had already been paid off.

Mr. Burder said that it was paid off according to the plaintiff's statement in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation, which was never given.

The Judge: And as the sanction was not given, do you mean to say he should not be paid the money; and the money ought to be refunded?

Mr. Burder said it ought to be refunded.

The Judge pointed out that Mr. Stevens was suing on additional estimates about which there was no dispute. The defence might have brought a cross-suit or claimed it as a set-off, which was not at present the question before the court. The plaintiff claimed balance which was due to him on supplementary estimates which were admitted by the other party.

Mr. Burder remarked that Mr. Stevens had received Rs. 19,418 in full discharge of his claims against the Municipality.

In finally summing up, Mr. Craigie remarked that there was very little left for him to say after the view taken by the court. No defence had been made out. If a particular claim was made by Mr. Stevens for a particular work done by him, it was no defence for the Municipality to say that they had wrongly paid him a similar sum of money in respect of something altogether different and yet that was the defence raised by the Municipality in the present suit. He gathered that the court was with him in that contention. But if the court were of opinion that the Municipality was entitled to go into other branches of the defence which they had gone into, then he submitted, the facts which had been proved clearly showed that even if they were entitled to go into that branch of defence they had not made it good. That was to say Mr. Stevens was paid Rs. 501, which the Municipality said he had been wrongly paid. What better proof for this could be had than the fact that Mr. Acworth regarded the claim so absolutely indisputable and paid it in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation. Mr. Acworth did not dream for one instant that they would or could refuse the sanction. The arrangement made with the Corporation was that Mr. Stevens was to receive a percentage upon the estimated amount of the expenditure, whether it exceeded or was less, and hence he was entitled to the amount. It had been said on behalf of the Corporation that Mr. Stevens was not entitled to any concession in respect of that particular work, because it came under his original estimate. But that was not the case at all. The meaning of the agreement was that so far as the particular work for which an estimate was made, was concerned, whether the estimate had exceeded or the expenditure was less, Mr. Stevens was only to be paid percentage on the amount of the estimate; but if in addition to that work he was asked to do some other work, something which was quite separate and distinct, it was perfectly absurd to say that he was not to be paid for it. The letter from the Commissioner giving details of the furniture required, in respect of which an estimate was asked occupied in his brief no fewer than six pages, rather closely written, and he put it to the court that supposing Mr. Stevens was asked to make an estimate for furniture in the court-room, and supposing he was also told that there was also a quantity of furniture required for the Chief Judge's court, and he was asked to make a separate estimate for that furniture, would it be supposed for one instant that the second estimate was not to be paid for at all. It was entirely fresh furniture for which no estimate had been made before. Great labour was required to make estimates for such a large number of articles of furniture, and he urged that Mr. Stevens was entitled to his claim with costs.

His Honour took time to consider the judgment, which will be delivered on Friday next.

THE SUFFERINGS OF ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA.

Last week a large number of Persian Parsees, residing in Bombay, assembled at the residence of Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the present acting Consul-General of Persia at Bombay, and requested him to use his influence with the Court of Teheran in stopping the abuses and indignities to which their relatives and co-religionists in general at Yezd were subjected at the hands of those who were plundering, and in some cases murdering, their people. They informed Mr. Cowasjee that the letters they had been recently receiving from their relatives at Yezd spoke of untold cruelties from persons who were terrorising and outraging the Zoroastrians there. Mr. Cowasjee, on being assured of the truth of their complaints, immediately telegraphed to the Governor-General of Ispahan, his Imperial Majesty the Shah's son, Zelle Sultan, setting forth the complaint of the Persian Parsees in Bombay, and soliciting the immediate protection of the Zoroastrian subjects of Yezd. It is gratifying to learn that the Governor-General of Ispahan has telegraphed to Mr. Cowasjee in reply, assuring him of his extreme solicitude for the welfare of the Zoroastrians of Yezd, informing him at the same time that energetic measures have been adopted, the murderers arrested and punished, and he further promised his protection, and to continue to watch their welfare. The Persian Parsees in Bombay may congratulate themselves on the successful issue of their representations through their acting Consul-General.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th August, 1894. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	6	0 p.m.	17	37
Teheran	10	1	14 p.m.	..	30
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	38	..	2
" Karachi	..	10	..	1
" Madras	..	13	..	1

Professor Goldwin Smith is found once more indulging in "The North American Review" in denunciations of popular government and sneers at principles of which he was once so energetic a defender. In an article on "The Problems and Perils of British Politics," he declares his belief that the event of the next appeal to the country will very likely be decided, not by any one of the great issues, much less by a general judgment on national policy as a whole, "but by the last thing which has happened before the election, if it is of a kind to interest or stir the people. It is believed, he adds, that on the last occasion some of metropolitan elections were turned by popular indignation at the arrest of a respectable woman as a street-walker, through a mistake of the Police." If this refers to the arrest of Miss Cass, it must be confessed that cause and effect were rather widely removed. The reference seems, however, as an excuse for citing again "the well-known words of Oxenstierna," "Go, my son, and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." Mr. Smith concludes his gloomy forecast by observing that "if any American is enough of an Anglophobist to wish to see misfortune befall the cradle of his race, it is not unlikely that his wish may be fulfilled." Still, he is good enough to admit that there is "force in old England, if the man can be found to call it forth."

TRANCE AND BURIAL ALIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send you for publication an extract inserted by Mrs. Besant in the current theosophical monthly, and I ask for your co-operation in permitting the ventilation and discussion of this little known, but most important subject, for if it is, as stated, the fact that two per cent. at least of those apparently dead, are not really so, and are buried or burned before natural death has come to them, death is itself invested with a new terror, which we are bound to face, and with the scientific spirit now abroad in the world to do our best to conquer. Everyone of us has heard or read of such premature burials. The phenomena of trance have received in recent years much study from competent observers, and this study has been greatly facilitated by the exhibitions of private and public spiritualistic mediums, and the cognate branches of hypnotism or mesmerism. Our nightly natural sleep is one kind of trance, in which the temperature of the body is lowered, the breathing and pulsations less in frequency and force. Somnambulism is another, hypnotism a third, alcoholism a fourth, the inhalation of laughing gas a fifth. The symptoms of all these with chloral, ether, chloroform, are parallel to those of the smokers of opium and ganja, in that the subjects concerned have no recollection of what has taken place during the time they have been under the particular influence.

The theory which has been adopted by theosophists, and which squares with observed facts, has been taught from very early times in the Hindu sacred books, and by the old world occultists, Kavalists and Rosicrucians down to our own day. Every sentient being, whether man, animal, or insect, is endowed at the moment of conception with a so-called "double" or "astral body," whose office is to act as the medium of communication between the soul-spirit-mind and the brain tissues on the mental side of our nature, and between the life principle and the building and preservation of the bodily organization on our physical side. This astral body, called by Hindus "form or design body," though as a rule inseparably connected with the body, has the power, rarely exercised, of temporarily leaving the body, thereby causing trance, and the apparent death of the drowned. In such cases it is joined to the body by an attenuated filament or thread, which has been frequently seen at spiritualistic seances. If the thread snaps, death ensues—in the resuscitation of the drowned and the awakening from trance, the astral returns to the body along the filament, being followed by renewed life and consciousness. Death cannot take place until the astral leaves, and his thread of life is snapped. In the cases of violent deaths, or severe mental or physical suffering at the moment of death, the astral stays for a shorter or longer period as an occasionally visible ghost near the dead or near the place where death occurred; hence the reason why places of sepulchre are avoided after dark by the ignorant. The astral slowly disintegrates as the body decays, the soul-mind only lives. During the weakness induced by bodily pain and suffering the astral may leave the body apparently dead, but really alive in a trance, and the person reawaken on the funeral pile stifled by the smoke or in the coffin when too late to be heard, and a shocking, agonizing, preventiole death be the result. I have been told that the reason why Hindus pile wood on the top of the corpse, is because the body has been known occasionally to rise to a sitting posture on the pile. If these things are so, there is a strong reason why the customs of our Hindu and Parsee friends should change, to the extent that fasting and ceremonial uncleanness should not commence until the face and body begin to show signs of dis-coloration. Till that occurs death has not taken place, there may be only a trance.

This doctrine of the astral body appears to me to be the missing link in the hitherto inexplicable Parsee custom of exposing the dead on the top of a barren hill (e. g., Malabar Hill) or in a walled-in enclosure. Their teachers in the old, old time had discovered the phenomena of trance, and the wise custom has remained to this day, though its origin has been forgotten. The writer of the enclosed extract asks for co-operation in well authenticated instances of premature burial and dissection, such as have occurred in modern times, there being abundant material of that kind which has been already published. This co-operation the funeral custom of our Parsee friends enables them to supply, and I trust that they will co-operate in giving it. I remember that some fifteen years ago in a discussion in the press, there was one well-authenticated case given in which a "dead" Parsee had escaped from the Malabar Hill Tower and lived many years afterwards. Also, of another earlier case who, on his return to life, had been discasted, "because the formula of the dead had been pronounced upon him." I have also been told, or seen it in print, that the "nasaslars," who only are allowed to enter the tower with the body, were formerly so savage in their practices as to kill anyone who came to life after the last ceremonies had been performed. Now, however, thanks to the Parsee Punchayat, these "sextons" are, I am told, more humane; also, special chains have been fixed inside the wall by which a resuscitated one may lift himself to the top of the wall and call for help. This, however, appears to me not to be sufficient. A person enfeebled by disease should not be expected to climb a chain. I would suggest that staircases should be built at intervals inside the tower, so that those who recover may be certain of escape from such a place, and also that before the last rites are performed the body should be examined in the chamber by the man in charge, who should have some medical training, so that the nasaslars should not receive the body until discoloration has begun. The need of a careful examination of all bodies at the principal municipal burning and burial grounds by competent medical authority is evident. It would not be a difficult or expensive matter to give the superintendents of such grounds a special training for this simple purpose at our hospitals, and to provide in the case of the European burial ground at Sewree that the coffin should be opened and the body examined before the last rites are performed, in order to be certain that discoloration has set in, and that no possible chance remains of burying any of our loved ones alive. My purpose in writing this letter is to arouse public interest, and to obtain from correspondents authenticated instances of such premature burials.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, Bombay.

It is a fact universally recognized by the medical profession, that in all cases where no vital organ is destroyed, there is no certain sign that a person is dead, except the beginning of an advanced state of putrefaction, and that whenever this does not take place, even the best physician, coroner, juryman, or undertaker can truthfully only say that a person appears to be dead; but not that he is actually dead. We all know, however, that in thousands of instances it is not found to be convenient to wait for the appearance of these signs of putrefaction before a such apparently dead body is buried into the grave, especially in countries where no public "chambers for the dead" exist. For this reason cases of premature burial and a return to consciousness in the coffin are of far more frequent occurrence than is usually supposed or than the majority of people are willing to admit. Thus in Austria, only a few months ago, a young woman having been buried, and, owing to some gossip arising exhumed a few days afterwards, was found to have awakened in the coffin, given birth to a child and died a second time. At Salzburg, in this vicinity, not very long ago, the wife of a prominent merchant was buried with her jewellery. The following night the undertaker's servant opened the grave secretly for the purpose of robbing the body, and as he unscrewed the coffin lid, the woman sat up; he ran away, and the lady crawling out of the grave walked back in the midst of the night to her residence, where she rang the bell, and returned to her family in her shrouds and wreaths, causing no little consternation. Of course, such instances of burying alive are seldom discovered, owing to the nature of the case; but carefully-made researches give the number of people buried alive as being two per cent. of all burials, while some authorities estimate the number much higher. Owing to these considerations steps have been taken by one of the foremost medical authorities of the United States, Col. E. P. Vollum, Med. Dept., United States Army, retired, well-known for having introduced many reforms on medical, hygienic, and sanitary lines in America, for the purpose of introducing certain legal enactments in the United States regarding the disposal of the (apparently) dead, and he is collecting the respective legal enactments existing in the various European countries. Now, my co-operation has been asked for the purpose of writing a book on this subject, a task which I have nearly finished, giving therein also the occult views of the nature of life and death; but I am desirous of quoting therein well authenticated instances of cases of premature burial and dissection, such as have occurred in modern times, there being abundant material of that kind which has already been published. I frequently meet with people who know of such cases, which goes to show that they are not of rare occurrence, and I would therefore ask those of your readers, to whom such cases are known, to inform me of them. Friendly papers are asked to aid in this movement.

Hallein, Austria. Franz Hartmann, M.D.

A corner of the veil which screens the inner life of Royalty from the common gaze was raised, the other day, by Mr. Rentoul, M.P., at a meeting of ladies in support of the Women's Suffrage movement. Mr. Rentoul said his idea had always been that the Queen was a merely ornamental sort of personage, who signed such documents as were submitted by her Ministers, and was restrained from doing any harm by constitutional safeguards. He had, however, recently made the acquaintance of two lords-in-waiting, who have been in attendance on her Majesty for many years, and the information he had obtained from this source had completely altered his views as to the influence exercised by the Queen in matters of domestic and foreign policy. He had learned that she is proficient in eleven European languages, and that she has, during the last four or five years, completely mastered Hindustani in which she converses with great correctness and fluency with any of her Indian subjects who are presented at Court. Her Majesty frequently writes to every important Sovereign in Europe, and her influence on the side of peace is said to be very beneficial, her knowledge of foreign affairs being most intimate and accurate. At several critical stages in the relations between European nations the Queen's personal influence has been successfully exerted to prevent war. It is even alleged in Court circles that her Majesty would have been enabled to prevent the Franco-Prussian war, if the Emperor Louis Napoleon had not precipitated hostilities on the Rhine before any opportunity was afforded for mediation.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WAZIRI BORDER.

The announcement that the delimitation of the Waziri border in the autumn will be accompanied by a display of armed force, the *Pioneer* thinks, will be welcomed by everyone who has watched the course of events along the section of the frontier between the Gomul and Kuram rivers. Ever since the Zhob Valley was taken over and the Gomul Pass opened out a portion of the Waziris have made it their business to worry our outposts, waylay our patrols, murder stray travellers, and attack the Powindah caravans which were lulled into false security by the extension of British influence westwards. The headmen of Waziristan have all along protested their loyalty, and have "come in" willingly enough when jirgahs have been summoned to Tank; but they have been powerless to control the lawless spirits amongst the tribesmen. In every clan on the North-West borderland there are to be found men who will not obey the orders of their malikhs; they are the robbers and murderers who will sooner raid a caravan or loot a village than till their fields in peace. They are numerous enough to defy the authority of the tribal jirgah, and having arms in their hands they can make their defiance very effective. The Mahsud and Kabul Khel have long been distinguished for their lawlessness, the former having for generations levied blackmail from the Powindahs, while the Kabul Khel in years gone by were the most dangerous of raiders into British territory. The Darwesh Khel, to the north, are much better behaved: they hold land within British territory, and have lost somewhat of the proverbial Waziri fierceness. The Government of India have more that once had to punish the tribesmen for their misbehaviour. John Nicholson, in the early fifties, read Kabul Khel a sharp lesson, though he had only 1,500 men at his back. In 1859 Neville Chamberlain again whipped them into order. In 1860 he headed a big expedition, with a field force 7,000 strong, into the main Waziri hills. There was some sharp hand to hand fighting, but Kaniguram, the chief village, was captured, though not until the force had lost 350 men in killed alone. During the Afghan War of 1878—80 the Mahsuds raided into British territory: burned Tank and harried the whole border side. This led to General Kennedy's expedition in 1881, when our troops overran the whole country, and reduced the tribe to temporary submission. Some 12,000 or 13,000 men were employed on this occasion. One of the main difficulties in our dealings with the Waziris has been that they always appealed to Kabul for help: they pretended to be subjects of the Amir, though they never paid tribute or admitted his officers into their hills. When our relations with Abdur Rahman were somewhat strained, Waziristan became a centre of Afghan intrigue, and it may be remembered that serious trouble was apprehended owing to the presence of a Kabul official in Wana. The Durand Mission had, as one of its objects, the settlement of the Waziri question, and this object was successfully accomplished. The Amir declared that he desired to have no relations with the tribe that was constantly harassing his Powindah traders, and he agreed to the line of our frontier being drawn to the west of Waziristan. Under the agreement of last November our frontier starts from Domandi, at the junction of the Kunden and Gomul rivers, runs nearly due north so as to take in the spin plain and the Wana uplands; trends slightly to the north-east, leaving out Birmal; then follows the watershed between Khost and Dawar, and finally makes for the Laram Peak, south of the Kuram Valley. This is an excellent boundary and completely turns the Waziri position, at the same time enabling the Tochi route to be opened for a considerable distance. But to make the agreement effective the frontier must be actually demarcated, and boundary pillars set up to indicate to the tribesmen that they are within the limits of British India. This is the work which has now to be done in co-operation with the Amir. It is obvious that with a section of the Waziris bent upon mischief the British Demarcation Commissioner will require something more than the customary escort of 400 or 500 men. He must have at his back a force which will be sufficient to repel any sudden attack, and at the same time there must be in reserve a brigade ready to move forward and assume the offensive. When the 2,500 men under Colonel Turner have moved from Domandi into Spin and Wana the Waziris will see a force in their rear, and another ready at Dera Ismail Khan to move against their front. They may with their usual audacity show fight, but for the first time in their history they will be open to attack from the Afghan side, and this should have a wholesome effect upon even the most reckless of them. The policy now adopted is that which we indicated, some time ago, as likely to be followed: there will be no actual expedition at the outset into Waziristan itself, but if the malcontent section of the tribe give serious trouble, they will be sharply punished. The Amir, on his part, will send a strong force with his Demarcation Officer; and the operations from Domandi to the Laram Peak will be carried out in a manner to impress the tribesmen with the reality of the good understanding existing between His Highness and the Government of India.

TRAVELS IN A TREETOP.

In Lowell's delightful description of his Garden Acquaintance, he says that one secret of the charm which White's "Selborne" always had for him was, that, "open the book where you will, it takes you out of doors." Not every naturalist has such golden opportunities as White of Selborne. Not to every writer is there given a retreat so fair and peaceful and Arcadian. But he himself has taught us that, in the woods and fields and green lanes, they who will may see things such as he saw: that year by year the pastoral plays he wrote of are acted and re-acted still: that

> There is no price set on the lavish summer,
> And June may be had by the poorest comer.

And in the hundred years since the plain G. W. was carved upon the headstone in Selborne churchyard there have been many who, loving for its own sake the gentle life that was so much to the "garrulous Fellow of Oriel," have tried to lure their readers with them to their haunts in the open air. And among those who by bringing to our doors the spirit of the country—the songs of birds, the breath of flowers, the free air of the everlasting hills—have helped to lighten the labours of toilers in this great Babylon, not the least skilful are the writers of the New World; gifted, some of them, with the power not only of seeing, but of making others see as with their eyes. The wild life of Thoreau was in great degree a sham. His "experiment actually presupposed all that complicated civilization which it theoretically abjured. He squatted on another man's land; he borrows an axe. His boards, his nails, his bricks, his mortar, his books, his lamps, his fish-hooks, his plough, his hoe, all turn state's evidence against him as an accomplice in the sin of that artificial civilization which rendered it possible that such a person as Henry D. Thoreau should exist at all." And yet, "as we read him, it seems as if all out-of-doors had kept a diary and become its own Montaigne; we look at the landscape as in a Claude Lorraine glass; compared with his, all books of similar aim, even White's 'Selborne,' seem dry as a country clergyman's meteorological journal in an old almanac."

Every one who has looked on Nature with the eyes of Thoreau, who knows the charm that lies in the breezy pages of Burroughs, will follow with delight another Transatlantic nature lover in his "Travels in a Treetop." "I climbed a tree this cool midsummer morning," he says; "clambered beyond the mists, which were rolling away as I seated myself far above the ground, safe from intrusion, and resting trustfully on yielding branches that moved so gently in the passing breeze that I scarcely perceived their motion." The crows discovered the intruder on their aerial realms: "How they chattered and scolded! They dashed near, as if with their ebon wings to cast a spell upon one and, craning their glossy necks, spoke words of warning." Not all the tenants of the wood were hostile. Once at least he was visited by a Red Bird with whom he fancied he had made friends; "for, early one morning, he came to camp as if to inspect my nest, thinking I was not up, and he expressed his favourable opinion in most glowing terms." Again a "Bald Eagle came for a few moments and big bird as he is, was not conspicuous, and had not a flash of sunlight fallen upon his yellow beak and white head, I should not have been aware of his presence, as he certainly was not of mine." It is easy to read between these lines, the explanation of the author's mastery of woodcraft. Solitude, silence, patience these are

> The cunning-warded keys
> To all the woodcraft mysteries.

Dr. Abbott puts it more plainly in another chapter. "How often has it been intimated to us that 'two's company, and three's a crowd. But to really see and hear what transpires in the haunts of wild life, one is company, and two's a crowd."

We shall see but little, either of bird or beast unless we keep this rule in mind. We may loiter with a friend along the woodland path quietly, leisurely it may be, realising to the full the beauty of the wooded glade, noting the play of light and shadow through the branches, the restful greenness of the foliage, the sound of the wind in the treetops, and yet, the shy tenants of the sylvan sanctuaries may remain as viewless as the very fairies. But follow the same path alone; be content in the shadow of some wide-armed tree to wait silent and motionless. Then upon the wide woodland stage will appear a host of graceful actors. Tiny shrews will frolic round your very feet. The squirrels will play among the branches overhead. Even the shy rabbit will make little of your presence, and perhaps venture within arm's reach of your resting place. "We are all familiar," writes Dr. Abbott, "with such phrases as 'wild as a hawk' and 'shy as a deer.' In the morning of man's career on earth there were no such words as 'shy' and 'wild.'" And yet, as he shows in a delightful chapter called "The Building of the Nest," wild creatures easily gain confidence. "The instances are numberless where birds have quickly learned that certain people love them, and they lose all fear. Again, naturally very timid birds soon learn when they are free from persecution." There is a fine piece of Woodcraft in the chapter on "Footprints." "While the camp fire was still smoking, for the wood was green, and I was willing that my companion should worry over it, I strolled up the long sandy beach with no particular object in mind, and quite ready to meet and parley with any creature that I overtook" In this essay the writer points out how easily some tracks may be distinguished, and, again, how very difficult it is to determine whether a line of marks was made by a bird or a beast or a water-snake, or by a cloud of dead leaves, or "a twig sent spinning a long distance up the beach at low tide." "Travels in a Tree-Top" is a pleasant little volume—all the pleasanter because of its un-American good type, good paper, and serviceable binding. To say that it is published by Elkin Mathews and John Lane is equivalent to saying that it is well printed, well bound, and in every way well got up.

A novel shaving record has been established by a Hungarian barber. He made a bet of 100 florins that he would, on a railway journey of twenty-nine minutes, from Pistiyan to Neustadtl, shave fifteen men without cutting them. The bet was more than won, for he actually shaved three more men than the stipulated number.

MARLBOROUGH IN THE FRENCH ARCHIVES.

The July number of the "Edinburgh Review" contains a well-reasoned article on some episodes of the Duke of Marlborough's career subsequent to the date at which the first instalment of Lord Wolseley's Biography ends. In 1692, it will be remembered, Marlborough fell into disgrace with the King. He remained out of office during the succeeding five or six years. On Queen Anne's accession he was made Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Netherlands, the war of the Spanish Succession having just been declared. With this appointment the brilliant and great career of Marlborough began—leading, in 1704, to the battle of Blenheim, which stamped him as the first military leader in Europe; in 1706 to Ramillies, in 1708 to the victory of Oudenarde, and in 1709 to that of Malplaquet—"that very murdering battle" as Marlborough himself called it. It will be shown, further down, that probably there was more in that expression of the English general's than met the eye. Lord Wolseleys' forthcoming volumes will deal with this glorious period, not only in the personal career of Marlborough, but also in British military history. And we may remark, in passing, that if the promise of Lord Wolseley's performance in his account of Sedgemoor fight be fulfilled in his descriptions of Marlborough's Continental battles, the completed Biography will be one of the most attractive, as well as historically valuable, contributions made in our time to English literature.

"The battle of Malplaquet," says the Edinburgh Reviewer, "is usually admitted to have been a needless massacre, in which the destruction of the troops was caused by the obstinacy of their Governments." Now, for this "very murdering battle," as Marlborough called it, some writers have held the Duke himself, if not primarily responsible, as responsible as anyone else. There is, however, at least one French writer—M. Henri Martin—who defends Marlborough, and blames the French King and Ministers. According to M. Martin, the English general was an Apostle of peace, and if his overtures had been received in the spirit in which they were offered, the butchery of Malplaquet would have been prevented; not the military ambition of Marlborough, but the suspicions of the French, and above all of Chamillart, the French Finance Minister, bore their inevitable fruit in that "very murdering "affair. M. Henri Martin's grounds for this conclusion were supplied to him by some passages in the memoirs of the Duke of Berwick, with whom Marlborough was in secret correspondence, and who believed in his sincerity. And now it happens that another French writer, M. Legrelle, has discovered in the French archives a great mass of correspondence which throws a new and striking light upon this portion of Marlborough's life. This correspondence is published for the first time in M. Legrelle's "Une Negociation in-connue entre Berwick et Marlborough, 1708-1709." The Edinburgh Reviewer's article is a criticism of M. Legrelle's work. The Reviewer's inferences from the correspondence differ from those which Mr. Legrelle draws. They are in accord with M. Martin's conclusions. According to M. Legrelle, Marlborough, in his professions of

DESIRE FOR PEACE,

was either insincere or actuated by unworthy motives. According to his English critic, Marlborough honestly wished for the cessation of a war of which he believed that Europe had grown tired, and which had pretty well worn-out his own patience. It will be found that some of the newly-discovered correspondence incidentally confirms Lord Wolseley's description of certain humane and otherwise pleasant traits in Marlborough the man. Says the Edinbrgh Reviewer—

> The great general was no fire eater; he neither enjoyed the excitement of coming combat nor the exultation; he fought rather with the brain than with the blood; he had no shame in wishing that after Malplaquet he might never fight again. No general has been more sensitive to the loss of his familiar officers, and the sufferings of his rank and file. His note of triumph from the field of Oudenarde was that his English troopers had suffered least.

Marlborough the soldier was as

HUMANE AS HE WAS GREAT,

and that in this respect he was unique among the generals of the eighteenth century. And now as to the responsibility for this murderous battle. The correspondence between Marlborough and Berwick was carried on during Marlborough and Prince Eugene's siege of Lille, in the interval of time between the battle of Oudenarde and the battle of Malplaquet. Here is an extract from Marshal Berwick's Memoirs, quoted by the Edinburgh critic:—

> While I was at Saulsor I received in secret a letter from the Duke of Marlborough pointing out that the present conjuncture was well adapted for entering upon negotiations for peace: that the proposal should be made to the deputies of the States-General, to Prince Eugene, and to himself; that the others would not fail to bring the proposal before him, and that he would do his very best to get it accepted. Nothing could be more advantageous than this suggestion. It opened a gate by which we could escape with honour from a burdensome war. I mentioned it to the Duke of Burgundy and to M. de Chamillart, who at once sent a messenger to the king to receive his commands as to a reply. The king despatched these to M. de Chamillart, who, from being over-diplomatic, had formed the idea that Marlborough's proposal was only prompted by the critical position of the Allied army. I confess that this line of reasoning was beyond me; from the manner in which Marlborough had written to me I was convinced that fear played so part in the proposal, but solely the wish to close a war of which all Europe was beginning to tire. There was no evidence of bad faith in any of his communications, and he had only addressed himself to me with a view of letting the negotiations pass through my hands, in the belief that it might be of service to me. M. de Chamillart drafted the reply which I had to make, and I thought it so extraordinary that I sent it to the Duke in French that he might see that I was not the author.

Whether Chamillart was or was not the peace lover he gave himself out to be, certain it is that he was the evil genius in these negotiations. Distrust of Marlborough was with him a fixed idea. It defeated the well-meant endeavours for peace of those on the French side—Marshal Berwick, for example, and the Duke of Burgundy—who believed in Marlborough's sincerity. In one of the letters written from the French side to Marlborough it is bluntly insinuated that the English General's desire for peace was prompted by

FEAR OF FAILURE

in the siege of Lilie (an operation, by the way, for which Eugene was more responsible than Marlborough). The following was Marlborough's reply:

> I have received your letter of the 5th this evening, and am much mortified to observe that you imagine some other motive for my writing beyond my desire for peace and my promise to let you know when I thought the time propitious for taking the necessary steps towards it. My sole object in mentioning the subject of an armistice was to inform you of Lieutenant-General Surville's proposals on behalf of the marshal (Boufflers), and as I am of your opinion that it would be very difficult to arrange, I do not in any way advise you to suggest it. What, however, I thought, and still think, that you should do, is to make proposals to the deputies, to Prince Eugene, and to myself, in such a manner as to oblige us to communicate them to our masters. If the king and the Duke of Burgundy feel that secret conferences would be a better and speedier course, they may have this suggestion made to the Pensionary and some members of the States at the Hague, in which case, as soon as the campaign is finished and I have arrived there, they will inform me of all that has been said to them; it will then be in my power to be of more service than I can now say, and you may assure the king that I shall honestly do my very best to secure a fair and durable peace. By this expedient we may have peace before the next campaign, and meanwhile the two armies will be free to make the best use of the advantages which each believes itself to possess.

Why did Marlborough insist on secrecy in this correspondence? Because, says M. Legrelle, his proposals were merely a ruse to enable him to escape from his perilous position at Lille. Now, as the Edinburgh reviewer points out, it was quite true that Marlborough was opposed to the plan of besieging Lille, and annoyed both at the incompetency of his engineers and at certain corrupt practices in the English camp. But, M. Legrelle's theory is completely upset by a comparison between dates; for Marlborough's letters to Berwick, urging peace, were written long before the former expressed himself in desponding tones concerning the

PROBABLE ISSUE OF THE SIEGE.

In a letter to Godolphin, dated September 20th, Marlborough owned to his "despair of ending the campaign so as in reason we might have expected." But Marlborough's most important letter to Berwick was written on or about the 23rd of August. The fighting of that date, and of the 27th, was all in Marlborough's favour. It is a significant circumstance that when, after an unfavourable interval, Marlborough's prospects brightened again he renewed his efforts in the cause of peace; he offered peace when he had nothing to fear. The general difficulties of the political situation in England, a natural and laudable desire to bring about such a peace as would free him from party trammels at home—for "Marlborough was only Whig or Tory by accident;" the state of his health—all these very probably contributed to the English general's overtures for peace. Months before these negotiations had Marlborough expressed his longing for relief from his labours and responsibilities. He longed for "a little ease and quiet," as he expressed himself in a letter to Godolphin. In a letter of a later date, written to Sunderland, he declared that he would prefer a "lazy quiet life" to "all the pleasures of the world." Of this love for homely life Lord Wolseley's biography gives several pleasant illustrations.

In every town, village, and commune in France, save one, homage has been paid to the memory of the late President Carnot by the exhibition on the Mairie of the national flag draped with crape. The exception was in the case of the village of Brion, near Autun. The Mayor of the place duly received instructions from the Sub-Prefect of the Department to display the flag as required, but he failed to comply with the order. The omission attracted attention, and the Sub-Prefect having been informed of it, wrote demanding an explanation. The explanation of the Mayor was simply this, that the village did not possess a flag. This, however, did not appease the Sub-Prefect, who wrote to say that every village ought to have a national flag. However, he added that as the order was to keep the mourning flag up for one month ending July 25, there was still time to comply with it. Forty-eight hours were allowed to the offending village to buy a flag, and in the meantime the Sub-Prefect formally reprimanded the Mayor for his lack of propriety and of patriotism.

A test case of a kind to gladden the hearts of the lawyers has been brought before the French law courts by the members of a Freemasons' Lodge, who deposited, on the 3rd of June last, a funeral crown on the statue of Joan of Arc in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris. The crown was taken away by a young man, named Cochin, who is being prosecuted, therefore, for wilful damage to a public monument. M. Cochin has secured the services of Maitre Eugene Godefroy, of the Paris Bar, who seems to be a remarkable adept at casuistry. According to M. Godefroy, a crown placed on a monument ceases to be the property of the person placing it there, since it has been voluntarily given up without what is called in commerce consideration received. Neither is it the property of the City, or of the State, since the legal formalities required in the case of a deed of gift to a public body have not been complied with. It is no wonder that the judge whose fate it is to have to solve this knotty point has taken time to consider his decision. M. Cochin's act was prompted apparently by a desire to avenge the destruction of a similar crown placed on the same monument by the society, styled the Royalist Youth of France.

MORE ABOUT GORDON.

The author of "More About Gordon" (Bentley) is right in supposing that this book does not come too late. England will never tire of hearing of its strange hero, who appealed to her on so many sides of the national character. His devotion, pushed to the verge of mysticism, his valour, his enterprise, his contempt of place and honour, a certain warmth of temper that was only a fault leaning to virtue's side of warmth of heart—all render him fascinating to the popular conception. His heroic death completes his claim on our hearts. It is almost safe to say that his memory will never die, even if in after years he should take the legendary form of a William Tell or of a Robin Hood. He will remain with us when hundreds of more correctly fashioned heroes who followed the accepted patterns have sunk into the oblivion of the biographical dictionary. There is the more reason for this book, because it is, as it professes to be, by "One who knew him well." The writer is a lady; no more than that we are permitted to know, for we learn that her acquaintance with Gordon began in 1867, when she and her husband and three little children were living at Milton, near Gravesend, and when Gordon was engaged in building the forts at the mouth of the Thames. The writer strikes the note of universal interest in him in saying that it was impossible to label him. That is it. His character is a mystery to all of us in its complexity, which we see, and in the underlying simplicity which we can only divine. He was a perpetual puzzle, and therefore of perpetual interest. No one could say that he had seen all round Gordon. This book is not much more then a series of points in his character, which may serve as materials for a judgment. Here it all is, the good and the bad. In the latter respect, it differs refreshingly from most books about Gordon, which dress him up as a kind of museum figure, stuffed with goodness for popular admiration.

WEAKNESSES AND VIRTUES.

In truth his weaknesses were just as conspicuous as his virtues, though of course they were not on the same scale. He was almost like the person commemorated on the tombstone of popular anecdote, as "bland, passionate, and deeply religious." He may also be suspected of having painted in water-colours. He cared nothing for music, and had the courage to say so. He was a perfect savage about food, devoured it only when he was hungry, and then took anything that came to hand, without the slightest sense of choice. He never knew what it was to have an appetite. This the writer attributes to his habit of perpetual smoking. He considered it a weakness to care for flowers. The mystery in him is admirably suggested at the outset of the book. When the acquaintance began the writer could only feel that he was no ordinary man, but neither she nor her husband had the slightest idea that he was in any way remarkable in actual achievement. The accidental remark on their part, "Were you ever in China? Did you see anything of the Taiping Rebellion when you were there?" enabled them to learn what a hero they were entertaining unawares. "I should think I did," said he; "why, it was I who put an end to it," to which my husband said: "You don't mean that?" while I looked at him, and for two or three seconds wondered if it could be possible that this young man was bragging—a vice I should not have expected to find in him. Of course, presently my husband (whom I will call F. in future) elicited by question all about his career in China, and we discovered that he was indeed a remarkable man, and my puzzle about him was at an end.

CRYING OVER THE WOUNDED.

But with very little delay we come to the grander points of the character. "I used to cry over my wounded in China," said he. It was this sympathy for the hardness in the lives of others that made him get the boys together to teach them, feed them, sit up all night mending their clothes (as he told me on one occasion he had done, while he begged me not to speak of it to anyone), then find them situations, and follow the career of each of them, whether on board ship or in a London shop. In a letter written to Mr. Egmont Hake, part of which he published in his "Story of Chinese Gordon," I have described how our curiosity was excited by seeing a large map of the world hanging over his mantelpiece stuck all over with tiny pints, and how, on asking the reason of it, he told us the pins were stuck into the names of the places where these boys had gone, whose careers he was following with his thoughts and prayers every day, and as the boys journeyed on, so the pins were shifted by him. It was sad in after years to hear how many of these lads had been killed by accident or died of fever—two had fallen from the masthead of their ship, and others had come to grief in other ways. It would be interesting to know how many survive and remember him now.

GIVEN ALL TO GOD.

Self-denial is hardly the proper term for one of his qualities. He seemed to have no self to deny, no self of wishes, for possessions at least. He had killed it, if it had ever been there. He gave up with the most beautiful readiness. He quite naturally expected others to do the same. "Mrs. F., you have no business to wear that gold watch chain; why, it would keep a poor family for weeks." "Having given all to God," he said at another time, "what have I to keep back? I see no limit." He sold the great gold medal which the Emperor of China gave him, keeping only a wax impression of it himself. He refused, however, to take a large sum of money which the Emperor offered him, saying he would take nothing of that sort from a heathen. When he left Gravesend, he offered the author and her family all his furniture; but she was greatly amused, as the days went on, at his begging most of it back to give to poorer people. His devotion to the poor and the afflicted was rather an instinct. He would submit to any amount of boredom in visiting them, and the writer still has a vivid picture in her mind's eye of his teaching a small boy to write, guiding his hand and showing him how to make the letters.

"DOLES."

In his sympathy for suffering he drew the line at low spirits, which he called the "doles." He used to prescribe standing a day at the wash-tub as a cure. "Let us look at the disease," he said, "and those who are attacked with it. They are generally those who have all or most of the comforts of this life. You seldom or never hear of the kitchenmaid or warehouseman having them." "To my erring mind there are two modes of treatment—one by sharp and direct rebuke, and the other by treating them lightly." He had a horror of social visits as duties, and, as engagements, he was sure to break them. Nothing annoyed him more than praise. He said it always grated on him to hear people say such a man was such a good man; he said we have no native goodness, the goodness is not our own; and when people praise others for being so religious "Shall I," said he, "praise a man for doing the very best thing he can for himself?"

WITH CHILDREN.

With children he was simply adorable. Gordon loved children, and was always greatly amused at the quantity of human nature he found in them. At our house he would run half-way up the stair to the nursery, calling out "Naughty, naughty!" to the children's great delight. He called them angels, and used to touch their little shoulders and say: "Where are your wings"? It was a frequent habit of his in going up the hill, the road to which lay outside our garden hedge, to come in at the lower garden-gate, walk through the garden, staying to talk if there was anyone about, or at the window, and through the other gate out of the garden and so on up the hill. One day he had done this, and after a chat with me at the window, had gone on to the upper gate, to find my three children swinging on it, Ada, aged three, at the top. He stayed patiently expecting them to move and let him pass; not one stirred, and on his asking permission to go through, Miss Ada merely said: "Go round to the other gate," and this impertinence so tickled him that he obeyed her command, coming all the way back and down the hill, after stopping at the window to tell me about it, and so out at the lower gate up the road, outside the hedge pass the children and so on his journey. His housekeeper had hard work in washing the lads he was constantly picking out of the streets. His inconsistencies were delightful. At the time of the Abyssinian Expedition he observed that it was more important to speak to his boys than to take Magdala, yet he felt very much grieved that he was not selected for service there. He attended the levee at which the conquering hero appeared on his return: Theodore of Abyssinia with his upturned face with its glassy eyes staring up into the blue expanse of heaven, into which we may trust his bright and glorious soul has entered, is home. Napier, feted and honoured, toils on that march to the haven of rest. "He will not last more than four or five years," was a remark made. It was a glorious sight—200 officers, the Prince and the Duke, etc., etc." From Gravesend he went on the public service to Galatz and the mouths of the Danube. After this came Africa. He went out first to administer the Equatorial Province for Egypt, that is to say, to hold the Soudan, of which the Khedive and Sir Samuel Baker between them had made a sort of paper annexation. It was a most wearisome and thankless service, yet he said it was "better than British dinner parties." He had no faith in his work. I see nothing to encourage the hope that the occupation of these lands will be of any advantage towards civilizing them, and in excuse for taking this employ, I can only say that I think I have accomplished a work (with the merely minimum amount of suffering in natives and soldiers) which would have been done in a longer period by an Arab Pasha with a great amount of suffering to natives and soldiers, and now I have done that long story. . . . I daresay, in spite of this long rigmarole, you do not care whether in the Provinces of the Equator there are Blacks, or Greens, or Blues, and will most probably skip all this; and I am sure I do not, if—oh if! I can get out of it. I do not care if there is one lake or a million lakes, and I do not care if the Nile has a source or not. Some philanthropic people write to me about "noble work, poor blacks," ect. I have, I think, stopped them writing by acknowledging ourselves to be a pillaging horde of brigands, and propose to them to leave their comfortable homes and come out to their favourite "poor blacks," or to give up their wine and devote pounds to send out real missions.

He declared on his return that he would not and could not go back to Africa, but he found that

DESTINY WAS TOO STRONG FOR HIM.

"The Pillar moves on and goes towards Egypt," he wrote. Almost to the very moment of his departure on his final mission, he had no idea of his precise destination. He made one false start for Africa, with the idea that he was going to the Congo. His friends miss him at Charing-cross. Of course, I supposed that day he was going to the Congo, and did not know how quickly his destination was to be changed to Khartoum. I little guessed that in a few hours he was recalled to London to discuss at the War Office the whole question of Khartoum, and that the King of the Belgians' plan for the Congo had to be thrown over, while Charley Gordon was sent, as his brother Sir Henry said, to "cut off the dog's tail." But so it was. The rest is too well known. According to his belief, it was but one stage of a never-ending journey. You ask me what are my ideas of a future life. I think this life is only one of a series of lives that our incarnated parts have lived. I have little doubt of our having pre-existed, and also that in the time of our pre-existence we were actively employed, and so, therefore, I believe in our active employ in a future life, and like the thought. We shall, I think, be far more perfect in a future life, and, indeed, go on towards perfection, but never can attain it.

In his first stage surely he had "accumulated merit" enough to give him great opportunities for the next.

THE SCOTTISH MINERS' STRIKE.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRIKE PAY.

The strike pay was distributed to the miners on Saturday 14th ult. The English contribution would only allow of 3s. 6d. or 3s. 8d. per man for the three weeks, and only in Fife and parts of the Lothians could that miserable dole be supplemented by union funds. The non-unionists in Fife have not been put upon the same footing as the unionists. In Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and the Lothians no distinction was made, and unionists and non-unionists received the same share of the fund. Naturally enough, discontent was rife, and it is stated that in Lanarkshire especially a large proportion of the men would at once go back to work if the pits were open. Attempts were made at some of the centres to pacify the men by promises of more liberal payments in future, but the murmuring was not silenced. It is reported that in some quarters much distress already prevails, and that the pressure of want will very soon of itself put an end to the strike.

FIFE AID TO NON-UNIONISTS.

The Executive Board of the Fife and Kinross Miners Association met at Dunfermline on Monday—Mr. Innes presiding. The chairman made a short statement with reference to the Newcastle Conference, after which he called for reports from the districts. These showed that the men all along the line were standing firm. There were a number of non-unionists, but when they were spread over the country they did not form a formidable element to deal with. It was freely admitted that these men were fighting the battle along with the unionists, and that they deserved some consideration. It was, however, contended that it was impossible to deal with them on the share and share alike principle. After considerable discussion it was agreed to recommend to the general body of the members that £500 be set aside for the support of the non-unionists.

ATTEMPT TO BOYCOTT SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

Messrs. Burns, M'Callum & C., coal contractors, Edinburgh, have received from Messrs. Green, Holland, & Sons, London, a letter saying that the Miners Federation are going to try and stop supplies of English coal going to Scotland, with the view of bringing matters sooner to a crisis.

MR. CHISHOLM ROBERTSON'S PROPHECIES.

A mass meeting of miners was held on Tuesday afternoon, 7th ult., at Kilsyth, in the football field, when addresses were given by Mr. Chisholm Robertson and Mr. Shaw Maxwell. Mr. Chisholm Robertson said the masters' policy was a starving policy; but there would not be starvation in the mining population sufficient to warrant even a slight breaking away from the movement. (Cheers.) What would take place? Again he would forecast. (Cheers.) The public works would not get coal. (Cheers.) The public works would not re-start. (Cheers.) Thousands and thousands of working men employed in the different industries dependent on the consumption of coal would be thrown idle. Their money would be spent, and they would want to know the reason why they could not get back to work. (Cheers.) In the towns and cities these men had now some power. They were comparatively well educated, and had been trained by a long course of agitation in the methods which would enable them to take advantage of the situation and get at the public ear. They would demand an explanation for the works remaining closed, and when they came to learn that only about half a dozen coalmasters stood between them and their getting back to their occupations, they would ask why the power to paralyse the industry of the country should rest with six or seven coalmasters. Then just as the Government intervened to end the difficulty in England, so would the authorities in this country be compelled to interfere to force these few employers to have regard to the many interests at stake; and they would be made to meet with the miners' delegates, and made to give reasonable and fair terms to every man engaged in the mining industry of the country. (Cheers.)

MEETING OF EAST LOTHIAN MINERS.

A "demonstration" of Mid and East Lothian miners was held on Tuesday forenoon, 17th ultimo, at Birsley plantation, in the neighbourhood of Tranent, in the open air. Several hundreds of men, accompanied by an instrumental band, were present from Mid-Lothian. Bailie Shaw presided. Mr. Brown, adressing the meeting, said it need not be expected but that where so many thousands were concerned there would be waverers in the camp, but the resolution which was to follow, a resolution which had already been carried elsewhere, and which he hoped would be unanimously carried at this meeting, was to the following effect:—That no matter where disaffection should prevail among the miners throughout Scotland, the men of Mid and East Lothian had determined to stand out till the Federation of Great Britain stepped in and advised them to return to their work.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION.

Several members of Parliament connected with mining constituencies have been in communication with the miners' leaders on the question of asking the Government to intervene as they did in the case of the English strike.

The pits working thought the country number six—three in Ayrshire—viz., Rankinson, Dalquburn, and Kilgrammie, and three in Fifeshire—viz., Lassodie Mill, Crosshill, and Sunnybraes—all of which have continued in operation during the strike. In Lanarkshire there were again a few men down at Coltness, Ross, and at Bankend. In the Lesmahagow district, while there were also several men working at Birkrigg Colliery in the same locality.

Other six blast furnaces have been damped down—viz., four at Summerlee and two at Ardeev. This leaves only eleven blowing thoughout Scotland—three at Coltness, four at Shotts, and four at Glengarnock—against seventeen a week ago and sixty-one a year since.

NO ASSISTANCE FROM TRADES UNIONS.

The manifesto to the trades unions has been absolutely without result; not is this matter for surprise, considering how seriously the general trade of the country has been disorganised, and how many men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the strike.

As to when the next aliment is to be paid no definite information can be had, and on this score the miners know no more than the public. Had the leaders been in a position to make another payment this week they would have seen to it that every publicity was given to the fact. Their silence is significant. Taking it for granted that no money will be disbursed this week, many coalowners have decided to intimate that their pits will be open for the men on Monday.

The strike has materially affected the traffic receipts of the Scottish Railway Companies. Over the past three weeks there is, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893, a decrease of £24,489 on the Caledonian receipts, £17,432 on the North British, and £3,600 on the Glasgow and South-Western.

A TEST BREACH OF CONTRACT CASE.

At Alloa on Wednesday, (18th ult.) before Sheriff-Substitute Johnstone, Messrs. M'Allister and Sons, coalmasters, Sheardale, sued J. Moodie, miner, Old Town, Dollar, for £10 damages in respect of breach of contract. Evidence *pro et con* was led at considerable length. For the pursuers, it was shown that, in common with the other coalmasters in the county, they intimated to their workmen that, on and after 28th May of this year, a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages would take place; that defender, along with the other union men working in the colliery, gave notice that they would terminate their contracts fourteen days after that date; that after being idle seven days, defender and several other workmen called on pursuer's firm with reference to the reduction, and that the latter agreed to withdraw the full reduction intimated, on the understanding that the men would return to work; that defender and the other union men returned to work on the 11th June, and on the 13th of the same month they sent in a notice-paper to the firm that contracts would be terminated fourteen days hence unless the 12½ per cent. reduction was withdrawn; that on receipt of this notice the pursuers at once ratified the verbal arrangement previously come to by posting up at the pit head a written notice to the effect that the 12½ per cent. reduction in wages was withdrawn as from 9th June: and that, notwithstanding the pursuers had implemented the condition specified in the men's notice-paper, the defender and the other union workers quitted their employment on 26th June. For the defence it was stated that the Federation having issued an order that partial work was not to be continued in any county, the defender and the other workmen who were associated with the Federation had no alternative but to give notice on the 13th June (two days after returning to work) that their contracts would terminate fourteen days after that date. The condition attached to the notice, "unless the 12½ per cent. reduction was withdrawn," was stated to be a clerical error. Sheriff Johnstone in giving his decision said that in face of the evidence he could not hold otherwise than that there had been a breach of contract. As to the question of damages, he did not suppose that the pursuers intended to act in a vindictive spirit, and he did not think it would tend to a harmonious settlement between the parties if heavy damages were awarded. He therefore decerned in favour of the pursuers for £1 in name of damages, and 2s. 6d. as Court expenses.

The curious assemblage of Roman trinkets and bijoux found last year in opening one of the great barrows at Grunde-lez-Tirlemont, in Belgium, are to be sold by auction in September next by order of the Archæological Society of Brussels and the Administration of the Poor of the City of Tirlemont, this being practically the only mode of ascertaining their value with a view to division of the proceeds among those who are entitled to share them. Among the articles is a cameo formed of a superb Sardinian agate, chased and mounted in worked gold. The subject is a portrait, believed to be that of the last of the Roman Emperors of the West.

A Belgrade Court correspondent gives some details of the daily routine duties performed with praiseworthy regularity by King Alexander. Many of the Royal occupations are gone through in a more or less perfunctory fashion, whilst others claim the closest attention and solicitude on the part of the youthful King. One of the latter duties is the revision of the daily report of the exchequer receipts from taxes, etc., which are regularly laid before the King every morning. Whenever the collection of income appears to the falling off, Alexander threatens to change his Minister, or suggests a new administrative measure for strengthening the powers of the tax-gatherer, and these are usually effective. In this respect, that is, inasmuch as he keeps an unremittingly close eye upon the "main chance," King Alexander shows himself to be the worthy son and apt pupil of his sire. The Court chronicler compares this portion of the daily Royal occupation to that of the morning's cash revision of a theatre director.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The taste which prevails in the floral decoration of windows and balconies appears to develop with each succeeding year, and some of the great London mansions have been a delight to the eye during the present swiftly-ending season. Oddly enough, there are many homes of the very wealthiest where a flower is never seen from the outside, though the drawing-rooms are green with giant palms, and the landings on the great staircases show banks of blooming plants, and the dining-rooms are fragrant with cut flowers arranged with the florist's most exquisite art. A great stone mansion in Grosvenor-street is thus devoid of outward embellishment, and in Hamilton-place there is another conspicuous example of abstention from the inimitable decoration afforded by flowers. In Grosvenor place there is a house made beautiful, and lifted out from among its lordly, if commonplace, neighbours, by the wealth of verdure that climbs up the pillars of the doorway and lavishes itself upon the balcony outside the drawing-room windows. From this hang three large round baskets, artistically arranged with the velvet leaves of deep brown-red begonias, over drooping sprays of ivy geranium, with its beautiful pointed leaves of brightest, glossiest green, bearing flowers of delicate pink. Above are clusters of pale yellow mimulus. The same arrangement is repeated in the window boxes, which are half hidden in the abundant greenery of the luxuriant Virginia creeper.

LONDONDERRY HOUSE

is another example to those who study such artistic decorations. The whole of the large mansion is painted white, and the blinds of the upper floors are deep cream colour, those of the ground floor deepening to a pale, sweet tone of yellow. The flowers in the window boxes are of a still deeper yellow, so that the scheme of colour is in a perfect gradustion, like a scale in music. Not far from the wall that encloses the small garden of a large house looking on Park-lane is topped with slender arches, over which ivy and creeper have been carefully trained. Under these are flowers of many colours, evidently carefully tended, for the faded blooms are carefully cut away, so that the plants may not expend their energies upon the production of seed, but simply devote themselves to the service of beautifying that one corner of the great world. Brassey House has its rather stern exterior relieved with blue boxes and yellow flowers, the white curtains within lending value to the contrast of colour.

WHITE MARGUERITES.

The Countess of Dudley has retained the white marguerites with which Georgina Lady Dudley had always lavishly adorned the pillared front of the family mansion. Here again the indispensable ivy geranium plays an important part. Fortunately it is a strong and hardy plant, almost as much so as the invaluable Virginia creeper, to the importer of which the English gardener can never feel too grateful. Given the slightest encouragement, it runs up pillars and porticoes, hides the ironwork of balconies with its unstinting leafage. The swiftness of its growth is one of its pleasantest characteristics. So generous is it in the liberallity with which it hides the uglisness of many and otherwise hopeless house front, and so inexpensive is its cost, that we are in some danger of forgetting the very great debt we owe it, and the refreshing effect it has upon the vision and the consciousness of dwellers in towns. In the poor quarters of the great city, a single spray of creeper, carefully trained about a window by some poor flower-lover, is watched by the children with a feeling almost akin to affection, and it would be difficult to guess at the thoughts that the sight of the graceful green leaves arouses in the youthful mind amid its otherwise squalid surroundings. The vague, unconscious impulse towards beautiful things must often receive its first development from some such circumstance. The humble little

"CREEPING-JENNY"

is capable of great things with its long fronds of healthy green and its yellow cup-like flowers. There is a beautiful house in Portman-square, where all the window boxes, from attic to basement, are fringed with its slender tassels. It well repays a little care, revelling in rainy weather, but soon drying up and withering in drought. A pretty white house at the Marble Arch has its windows filled with the double orange blossoms of the Japanese nasturtium, with the yellow flowers of the common musk above them. This is a very effective arrangement, and it is intensified in the house not long ago rebuilt by the Earl of Aberdeen in Grosvenor-square, by the fact that the orange and yellow flowers are in tiled boxes of a deep sea-blue, on which the green leaves look their brightest and freshest. Otherwise Grosvenor-square is rather devoid of flowers. The Duke of Portland's house has never any. In this it follows the example set by the Duke of Fife in Portman-square.

WINDOW BOXES.

Not long ago the orthodox arrangement of window boxes seemed to consist of scarlet geraniums, yellow calceolarias, and the rather crude blue of the lobelia. The whole arrangement smacked of barbaric taste, and it is now but seldom seen. The combination of yellow oxeye daisies with scarlet geraniums may be too vividly tropical for some tastes, but there is no denying its effectivenss. In another West-end house there are white marguerites and scarlet geraniums. This does not seem such a happy union as the former. In the pale green window-boxes of a third, half-hidden by the leaves of the tropœolum minor, looking like small slices of cucumber, masses of scarlet geranium look their best, the flower heads being as large as cauliflowers and the petals of great size. Their beautiful red is accentuated by the bright crimson of the tropœolum flowers. A cream-coloured house, with blue-tiled window-boxes, has tall yellow calceolaria for the topmost note of colour, red and yellow calceolaria ranged beneath them, and below them both the striped leaves of the pinkish brown begonia, or "nettle," as it is called by the market gardener. This is one of the most

BEAUTIFUL CHORDS OF COLOUR

that could be contrived. In another instance shades of yellow are combined with flowering musk, large mimulus with scarlet spots upon the lip, and, calceolaria of pure bright tint above it, the space between its tall spikes and the drooping branches of the other plants being filled in with the bunchy foliage of the yellow nasturtium, its blossoms here and there inclining to orange. A white house, with pale green blinds, a green hall-door, and the window sashes painted green, has fuchsias of every colour in green boxes in the windows. With a favourable aspect and some care, these graceful plants do remarkably well in windows. One of them has been known to flower continuously for five months, at one time having no less than sixty-seven flowers and buds upon it simultaneously. Pelargoniums are what housekeepers call untidy plants, shedding their lovely petals with a constancy and an apparent prematureness that makes one wish that Nature had given them a drop of gum for the heart of each flower. The warm, pink leaves fall long before they are withered.

ROSES NEVER DO WELL

beyond a day or two in London windows. Like lilies, they need much nutriment, and of a coarse kind. Both, however, can be utilised in the shade of canopied balconies, and on these some of the floral arrangements are of great beauty. The tall and snowy mountain plains of the hydrangea, with its pink sister, are combined with the slender shafts of the lilies rising like white marble spires, and the sword-like points of the gladiolus. Tall palms fill the corners, with banks of maidenhair in front showing those infinite tones of golden green that this leaf varies so endlessly. The leafy spiræa is much used for such decorations, despite its almost unquenchable thirst, necessitating a long drink every evening after the ardours of the day. There is no doubt that in flowers, as in jewellery, there is greater purism of taste than there used to be, and the refinement of colour that is now so marked is the outcome of a certain reaction against a general union of all kinds of tints, whether they happened to be harmonious or otherwise with each other. Many great ladies give almost as much attention to their flowers as to their choice of furniture, and especially on occasions such as balls and dinner parties their expenditure on this item is of the most lavish kind. At Mrs. D'Arcy's concert at the Grafton Gallery eight thousand roses were used in the decoration of the rooms, in addition to palms and other plants. This, however, was an unusually elaborate instance.

THE SCIENCE OF HAPPINESS.

In this age of cramming, where we learn so alarming a variety of things and forget them as quickly as they are learned, I think many lost arts are neglected and left in the shade. Might we not have lectures on the science of Happiness, teaching us how to oil the wheels of every-day life so that its machinery might run smooth? Patience and Charity are divine twin sisters. Life teaches us to mourn them with tears of blood. Yet how much we might be spared if some sister-woman would tune her lyre and sing us the fruits of her own experiences. Half the jar and discord of the world comes from trifles light as air; it is all the more pitiable. Mothers who misunderstand the little white souls God has entrusted to their keeping; wives who are utterly ignorant of the trials and temptations of their husbands' lives, and who judge them harshly from the standard of their own unassailed virtue; sons and daughters who forget the honour due to age and the sacrifice and privations their welfare has cost their parents: how few of us pause to reflect in the keen competition that sweeps us onward in the torrent of our daily avocations. Ay, I would also teach the morally maimed who are doomed to be beaten in the race that even for them there is an untrodden path. Our hands are full of unseen roses—glorious gifts to bestow—did we but know it, and the poorest can be munificent with the treasures of their hearts. My ideal woman is half a coquette and half a sister of charity who goes in the froufrou of her silks to a garret to tend a sick child, and does more good than the preaching, cupboard prying "slummer" who violates poverty, making it harder to bear than ever.

INDIVIDUAL CHARITY.

is largely practised in France, where the children are familiarized with the sorrows of the poor from their infancy, learning to know, to love, and help them at the same time, and by so doing they are getting equipped for the battle of life they must fight later on. The art of conversation sadly needs cultivation; few people know how to speak, to say nothing of conversing. The gulf between thought and speech is immense. Hampered by timidity, self-consciousness, and a sense of his own deficiency, the man of talent fails where an eloquent fool will make his way. Women are proverbially credited with the gift of the gab; but even upon them the spell of silence will fall for want of words to express their thoughts. There is no charm more potent than a well-modulated voice and a clear enunciation. It commands attention and makes everything easy to its fortunate possessor. A good conversationalist who is also a good listener is a "rara avis." Unfortunately, the two seldom go together.

GOOD BREEDING

and natural refinement should teach every one the art of listening; but selfishness will not allow many people to hear aught but what is of interest to themselves alone. Deportment is an art that is taught in most of the foreign schools—how to walk, how to sit down, use a fan, walk across a room, or make a curtsey, is a thing every woman has need to know. It is agonizing to the artistic eye to see a woman use her arms from the shoulder or walk with her elbows sticking out. As to walking proper, you know how it is usually done—long strides that would disgrace a raw recruit, as much pliability as you could acquire after swallowing a kitchen poker, and naturally none of that graceful feline motion of the hips the Spaniards call the "meneo." Women walk according to the way the cities in which they live are paved. The Romans have the heavy careful tread engendered by their narrow streets. The Parisienne has a mincing step which wears out only the tips of her dainty boots and will allow her to cross the boulevards in the muddiest weather without incurring the disgrace of a spek of mud on her footgear.